

EXHIBIT A

MARIO N. ALIOTO, ESQ. (56433)
 JOSEPH M. PATANE, ESQ. (72202)
 LAUREN C. CAPURRO, ESQ. (241151)
TRUMP, ALIOTO, TRUMP & PRESCOTT, LLP
 2280 Union Street
 San Francisco, CA 94123
 Telephone: (415) 563-7200
 Facsimile: (415) 346-0679
 E-mail: malioto@tatp.com
jpatane@tatp.com
lauren russell@tatp.com

Lead Counsel for Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND DIVISION

BRIAN LUSCHER; SIMON LEE; JEFFREY)	<u>MDL No. 1917</u>
FIGONE; STEVEN GANZ; LAWYER'S)	<u>Master File No: 4:07-cv-5944</u>
CHOICE SUITES, INC.; DAVID ROOKS;)	Case No. <u>4:17-cv-04067-JST</u>
DANIEL SANDRA RIEBOW; TRAVIS)	
BURAU; SOUTHERN OFFICE SUPPLY,)	
INC.; KERRY LEE HALL; PATRICK)	INDIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFFS'
CARLEO, JR.; LISA REYNOLDS; DAVID)	<u>FIRST AMENDED</u> CLASS ACTION
NORBY; BARRY KUSHNER; SUZANNE)	COMPLAINT AGAINST MITSUBISHI
COTTER; KATHRYN GUMM; RICHARD)	ELECTRIC CORPORATION
JONES; STEVEN FINK; GREGORY)	
PAINTER; JOHN MURPHY JEFF)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
SCHAPIRA; CRAIG MARY ANN)	
STEPHENSON; JANET ACKERMAN;)	
LOUISE WOOD; PATRICIA ANDREWS;)	
GARY HANSON; ANGELA GARDINIER;)	
CHRISTINE LONGO; CHRIS)	
CARRINGTON; DONNA MARIE)	
ELLINGSON; ALEXANDER M.)	
NICHOLSON, JR.; RICHARD SHEW;)	
MARGARET SLAGLE; JOHN LARCH;)	
AND BRIGID TERRY, individually and on)	
behalf of a Class of all those similarly situated)	
in their respective States,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
vs.)	
)	
<u>MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION,</u>)	

INDIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFFS' CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AGAINST MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC

Defendant.

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1 Plaintiffs Brian Luscher, Simon Lee, Jeffrey Figone, Steven Ganz, Lawyer's Choice
 2 Suites, Inc., David Rooks, ~~Daniel Sandra~~ Riebow, Travis Burau, Southern Office Supply, Inc.,
 3 Kerry Lee Hall, Patrick Carleo, Jr., Lisa Reynolds, David Norby, Barry Kushner, Suzanne
 4 Cotter, Kathryn Gumm, Richard Jones, Steven Fink, Gregory Painter, ~~John Murphy~~ Jeff
 5 ~~Schapiro~~, ~~Craig Mary Ann~~ Stephenson, Janet Ackerman, Louise Wood, Patricia Andrews, Gary
 6 Hanson, Angela Gardinier, Christine Longo, Chris Carrington, Donna Marie Ellingson,
 7 Alexander M. Nicholson, Jr., Richard Shew, Margaret Slagle, John Larch, and Brigid Terry
 8 ("Plaintiffs"), individually and on behalf of all those similarly situated in each of the states
 9 identified herein, bring this action for damages under state antitrust laws, unfair competition and
 10 consumer protection laws, against the Defendant named herein, demanding trial by jury, and
 11 complaining and alleging as follows:

12 **I. INTRODUCTION**

13 1. Plaintiffs bring this antitrust class action on behalf of individuals and entities in
 14 Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine,
 15 Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New
 16 Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island,
 17 South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin that
 18 indirectly purchased Cathode Ray Tubes ("CRTs") (as further defined below) from Defendant,
 19 its predecessors, any subsidiaries or affiliates thereof, or any of its named and unnamed co-
 20 conspirators, during the period beginning March 1, 1995 until November 25, 2007 (the "Class
 21 Period"). Plaintiffs allege that during the Class Period the Defendant conspired to fix, raise,
 22 maintain and/or stabilize prices of CRTs sold in the United States, including the 31 states
 23 identified above. Because of Defendant's unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and other Class Members
 24 paid artificially inflated prices for products containing CRTs ("CRT Products") and have
 25 suffered antitrust injury to their business or property.

26 2. As further detailed below, beginning in at least 1995, Defendant's co-
 27 conspirators, including Samsung, Philips, Daewoo, LG and Chunghwa, met or communicated
 28 with other co-conspirators in order to discuss and agree upon CRT prices and the amount of

1 CRTs each would produce. Over time, these co-conspirators reached out to other co-
2 conspirators, including Defendant and Toshiba, Panasonic, Hitachi, BMCC, IRICO, Thomson
3 (now known as Technicolor), Thai CRT, and Samtel, who then also met or talked with their
4 competitors for the purpose of fixing the prices of CRTs. By 1997, a formal system of
5 multilateral and bilateral meetings was in place, involving the highest levels of the co-
6 conspirator corporations, all with the sole purpose of fixing the prices of CRTs at
7 supracompetitive levels.

8 3. Throughout the Class Period, Defendant's and co-conspirators' conspiracy was
9 effective in moderating the normal downward pressure on prices for CRTs caused by periods of
10 oversupply and competition from new technologies, such as TFT-LCD and Plasma.
11 Defendant's and co-conspirators' conspiracy resulted in unusually stable pricing and even rising
12 prices in a very mature, declining market. As a result of Defendant's and co-conspirators'
13 unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and Class members paid higher prices for CRT Products than they
14 would have paid in a competitive market.

15 4. This global conspiracy has been investigated by the Antitrust Division of the
16 United States Department of Justice ("DOJ"), and by several other international competition
17 authorities. The publicly available information did not indicate that the initial government
18 investigations had targeted Defendant. The DOJ investigation resulted in a guilty plea by
19 Samsung SDI Co., Ltd. for violations of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, and a \$32 million fine,
20 as well as the indictments of three former Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd., executives, one former
21 Samsung SDI executive, and two former LG Philips Displays executives, all for violations of
22 Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1.

23 5. Defendant participated, continued to participate in, and did not effectively
24 withdraw from, the conspiracy. Because Defendant joined a continuing conspiracy, it is
25 responsible not only for its own acts but also all acts of its co-conspirators during the Class
26 Period, as detailed herein.

1 6. This case concerns the same conspiracy and many of the same transactions and
2 events alleged in *In re Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Antitrust Litig.*, MDL No. 1917 (Master File
3 No. 3:07-cv-05944).

4 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 7. This action is instituted to recover damages under state antitrust, unfair
6 competition, and consumer protection laws, and to recover costs of suit, including reasonable
7 attorneys' fees, for the injuries that Plaintiffs and all others similarly situated sustained as a
8 result of the Defendant's violations of those laws.

9 8. This court has subject matter jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to the
10 Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, which amended 28 U.S.C. § 1332 to add a new subsection
11 (d) conferring federal jurisdiction over class actions where, as here, "any member of a class of
12 Plaintiffs is a citizen of a state different from any Defendant and the aggregated amount in
13 controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs." This Court also has
14 jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because "one or more members of the class is a citizen of
15 a state within the United States and one or more of the Defendants is a citizen or subject of a
16 foreign state," as well as 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because all claims at issue are part of the same case
17 or controversy and arise from the same operative facts.

18 9. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 (b), (c) and
19 (d), because a defendant not resident in the United States may be sued in any judicial district, a
20 substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in this district, and a
21 substantial portion of the affected interstate trade and commerce described below has been
22 carried out in this district.

23 10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant pursuant to California Code
24 of Civil Procedure Section 410.10. Defendant conducts business throughout the United States,
25 including this jurisdiction, and has purposefully availed itself of the laws of the United States,
26 including specifically the laws of the state of California. Defendant and its subsidiaries sold
27 CRTs and CRT Products in the state of California and each of the states identified herein.
28 Defendant's intentional actions were expressly aimed at California and the states identified

1 herein, and its activities had a direct, substantial and intended effect on commerce in the state of
2 California and each of the states at issue.

3 11. Defendant had significant contacts with the United States and specifically the
4 state of California during the Class Period.

5 12. Defendant's two U.S. subsidiaries (Mitsubishi Electric U.S., Inc., f/k/a
6 Mitsubishi Electric & Electronics USA, Inc., and Mitsubishi Electric Visual Solutions America,
7 Inc. were headquartered in California, and were sales and marketing agents for Defendant's
8 CRTs and CRT Products in the United States. These subsidiaries marketed, promoted, sold and
9 distributed substantial quantities of Defendant's CRTs and CRT Products to customers in the
10 state of California and throughout the United States, including each of the states identified
11 herein.

12 13. Defendant directed the sales and marketing activities of its U.S. subsidiaries, and
13 was involved in planning and purchasing discussions with CRT customers in the state of
14 California and in each of the states identified herein. Defendant derived substantial revenue
15 from the marketing and sale of CRTs and CRT Products in California and each of the states
16 identified herein.

17 14. Defendant also sold substantial quantities of CRTs and CRT Products directly to
18 various customers located in California during the Class Period.

19 15. Defendant also engaged in production and pricing discussions relating to the
20 manufacture of CRTs in its plants in Mexico and Canada, which Defendant knew were destined
21 for sale to the U.S. market. Under the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA"),
22 Mexico became one of the world's largest assemblers of CRT Products, the overwhelming
23 majority of which were produced for the U.S. market.

24 16. Defendant purposefully availed itself of the United States market for CRTs and
25 CRT Products, and the laws of the state of California and each of the states identified herein.

26 17. Defendant purposefully directed its unlawful activities at the state of California
27 and each of the states identified herein in that it fixed prices and constrained competition on
28 CRTs sold to customers in California and each of the states identified herein.

18. As a direct, substantial and intended result of Defendant's and its co-conspirators' unlawful conspiracy to fix the prices of CRTs, prices of CRT Products sold to indirect purchaser consumers in the state of California and each of the states identified herein were higher than they would have been in the absence of the conspiracy. As a result, Defendant caused damage to purchasers of CRT Products in the state of California and each of the states identified herein.

19. The conspiracy described herein adversely affected every person nationwide, and more particularly, consumers in each of the states identified in this Complaint, who indirectly purchased Defendant's and its co-conspirators' CRTs. Defendant's conspiracy has resulted in an adverse monetary effect on indirect purchasers in each state identified herein.

20. Prices of CRT Products in each state identified in this Complaint were raised to supracompetitive levels by the Defendant and its co-conspirators. Defendant knew and intended that commerce in CRTs and CRT Products in each of the states identified herein would be adversely affecting by implementing the conspiracy.

III. DEFINITIONS

21. As used herein, the term "CRT" or "CRTs" stands for "cathode ray tube(s)." A CRT is a display technology used in televisions, computer monitors and other specialized applications. The CRT is a vacuum tube that is coated on its inside face with light sensitive phosphors. An electron gun at the back of the vacuum tube emits electron beams. When the electron beams strike the phosphors, the phosphors produce either red, green, or blue light. A system of magnetic fields inside the CRT, as well as varying voltages, directs the beams to produce the desired colors. This process is rapidly repeated several times per second to produce the desired images.

22. There are two types of CRTs: color display tubes ("CDTs") which are used in computer monitors and other specialized applications; and color picture tubes ("CPTs") which are used in televisions. CDTs and CPTs are collectively referred to herein as "cathode ray tubes" or "CRTs."

23. “CRT Products” means products containing CRTs, such as television sets and computer monitors.

24. The “Class Period” or “relevant period” means the period beginning March 1, 1995 through November 25, 2007.

25. “Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business or legal entity.

26. “OEM” means any Original Equipment Manufacturer of CRT Products.

IV. PLAINTIFFS

27. Plaintiff Brian Luscher is an **Arizona** resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Luscher indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

28. Plaintiff Simon Lee is an **Arkansas** resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Lee indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

29. Plaintiff Jeffrey Figone is a **California** resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Figone indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

30. Plaintiff Steven Ganz is a **California** resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Ganz indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

31. Plaintiff Lawyers’ Choice Suites, Inc. (“Law Suites”) is a corporation doing business in the **District of Columbia**. During the relevant period, Law Suites indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

32. Plaintiff David Rooks is a **Florida** resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Rooks indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

33. Plaintiff ~~Daniel-Sandra~~ Riebow is a **Hawaii** resident. During the relevant period, Ms. Riebow indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint

34. Plaintiff Travis Burau is an **Iowa** resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Burau indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

35. Plaintiff Southern Office Supply, Inc. is a **Kansas** corporation. During the relevant period, Southern Office Supply, Inc. indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

36. Plaintiff Kerry Lee Hall is a **Maine** resident. During the relevant period, Ms. Hall indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

37. Plaintiff Patrick Carleo, Jr. is a **Massachusetts** resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Carleo indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

38. Plaintiff Lisa Reynolds is a **Michigan** resident. During the relevant period, Ms. Reynolds indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

39. Plaintiff David Norby is a **Minnesota** resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Norby indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

40. Plaintiff Barry Kushner is a **Minnesota** resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Kushner indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

41. Plaintiff Suzanne Cotter is a **Mississippi** resident. During the relevant period, Ms. Cotter indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

1 42. Plaintiff Kathryn Gumm is a **Missouri** resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
2 Gumm indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has
3 been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

4 43. Plaintiff Richard Jones is a **Montana** resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
5 Jones indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has
6 been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

7 44. Plaintiff Steven Fink is a **Nebraska** resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
8 Fink indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has
9 been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

10 45. Plaintiff Gregory Painter is a **Nevada** resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
11 Painter indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has
12 been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

13 46. Plaintiff ~~John Murphy Jeff Schapira~~ is a **New Hampshire** resident. During the
14 relevant period, Mr. ~~Schapira-Murphy~~ indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or
15 more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in
16 this Complaint.

17 47. Plaintiff ~~Craig Mary Ann~~ Stephenson is a **New Mexico** resident. During the
18 relevant period, ~~Ms.~~ Stephenson indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of
19 its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this
20 Complaint.

21 48. Plaintiff Janet Ackerman is a **New York** resident. During the relevant period,
22 Ms. Ackerman indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their
23 co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this
24 Complaint.

25 49. Plaintiff Louise Wood is a **New York** resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
26 Wood indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and had
27 been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

1 50. Plaintiff Patricia Andrews is a **North Carolina** resident. During the relevant
2 period, Ms. Andrews indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-
3 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

4 51. Plaintiff Gary Hanson is a **North Dakota** resident. During the relevant period,
5 Mr. Hanson indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators
6 and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

7 52. Plaintiff Angela Gardinier is an **Oregon** resident. During the relevant period,
8 Ms. Gardinier indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators
9 and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

10 53. Plaintiff Christine Longo is a **Rhode Island** resident. During the relevant period,
11 Ms. Longo indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and
12 has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

13 54. Plaintiff Chris Carrington is a **South Carolina** resident. During the relevant
14 period, Ms. Carrington indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-
15 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

16 55. Plaintiff Donna Marie Ellingson is a **South Dakota** resident. During the relevant
17 period, Ms. Ellingson indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-
18 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

19 56. Plaintiff Alexander M. Nicholson, Jr. is a **Tennessee** resident. During the
20 relevant period, Mr. Nicholson indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its
21 co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this
22 Complaint.

23 57. Plaintiff Richard Shew is a **Utah** resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Shew
24 indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been
25 injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

26 58. Plaintiff Margaret Slagle is a **Vermont** resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
27 Slagle indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has
28 been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

59. Plaintiff John Larch is a **West Virginia** resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Larch indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

60. Plaintiff Brigid Terry is a **Wisconsin** resident. During the relevant period, Ms. Terry indirectly purchased CRTs from Defendant or one or more of its co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

V. DEFENDANT

61. Defendant Mitsubishi Electric Corporation ("**Mitsubishi Electric**") is a Japanese corporation located at Building, 2-7-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8310, Japan. Mitsubishi Electric and its subsidiaries manufactured CRTs in factories located in Japan, Mexico and Canada for sale to customers in the state of California and throughout the United States. Mitsubishi Electric sold its CRTs internally to its television and monitor manufacturing division and to other television and monitor manufacturers in the state of California, throughout the U.S. and elsewhere. Mitsubishi Electric's television and monitor division also purchased CRTs from other CRT manufacturers. Mitsubishi Electric also sold its CRTs to customers outside the United States with knowledge that those customers would use their CRTs to manufacture monitors for U.S. OEMs. During the Class Period, Mitsubishi Electric manufactured, marketed, sold and distributed CRTs and CRT Products in the United States both directly through direct sales to customers in the United States, and indirectly through its United States subsidiaries and affiliates.

VI. AGENTS AND CO-CONSPIRATORS

Chunghwa Entities

62. Chunghwa Picture Tubes Ltd. ("**CPT**") is a Taiwanese company with its principal place of business located at 1127 Heping Road, Bade City, Taoyuan, Taiwan. CPT was founded in 1971 by Tatung Company. Throughout the majority of the Class Period, Tatung Company owned a substantial share in CPT. Although Tatung Company's holdings in CPT have fallen over time, it retained substantial control over CPT's operations. The Chairman of CPT, Weishan Lin, was also the Chairman and General Manager of Tatung Company. CPT was

1 a leading manufacturer of CRTs. During the Class Period, CPT manufactured, marketed, sold
 2 and/or distributed CRTs, both directly and through its wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries
 3 in Malaysia, China, and Scotland, to customers throughout the United States.

4 63. Chunghwa Picture Tubes (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (“**Chunghwa Malaysia**”) is a
 5 Malaysian company with its principal place of business located at Lot 1, Subang Hi-Tech
 6 Industrial Park, Batu Tiga, 4000 Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia. Chunghwa
 7 Malaysia is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of Chunghwa Picture Tubes. Chunghwa
 8 Malaysia was a leading worldwide supplier of CRTs. During the Class Period, Chunghwa
 9 Malaysia manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly
 10 through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. CPT dominated
 11 and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Chunghwa Malaysia relating to the antitrust
 12 violations alleged in this Complaint.

13 64. CPT and Chunghwa Malaysia are collectively referred to herein as “**Chunghwa.**”

14 **Daewoo/Orion Entities**

15 65. During the Class Period, Orion Electric Company (“**Orion**”) was a major
 16 manufacturer of CRTs. Orion was a Korean corporation which filed for bankruptcy in 2004. In
 17 1995, approximately 85% of Orion’s \$1 billion in sales was attributed to CRTs. Orion was
 18 involved in CRT sales and manufacturing joint ventures and had subsidiaries all over the world,
 19 including South Africa, France, Indonesia, Mexico, and the United States. Plaintiffs are
 20 informed and believe that Orion was wholly owned by the “**Daewoo Group.**” The Daewoo
 21 Group included Daewoo Electronics Company, Ltd., Daewoo Telecom Company, Daewoo
 22 Corporation, and Orion Electric Components Company. The Daewoo Group was dismantled in
 23 or around 1999. Daewoo Electronics and Orion were 50/50 joint venture partners in an entity
 24 called Daewoo-Orion Société Anonyme (“**DOSA**”) in France. As of approximately 1996,
 25 DOSA produced 1.2 million CRTs annually. Daewoo sold DOSA’s CRT business in or around
 26 2004. In December 1995, Orion partnered with Toshiba Corporation and two other entities to
 27 form P.T. Tosummit Electronic Devices Indonesia (“**TEDI**”) in Indonesia. TEDI was projected
 28 to have an annual production capacity of 2.3 million CRTs by 1999. During the Class Period,

1 Orion, Daewoo Electronics, TEDI and DOSA manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed
 2 CRTs and CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through their subsidiaries or affiliates, to
 3 customers throughout the United States.

4 66. Daewoo Electronics, Orion, and DOSA are collectively referred to herein as
 5 “**Daewoo.**”

6 **Hitachi Entities**

7 67. **Hitachi, Ltd.** is a Japanese company with its principal place of business located
 8 at 6-1 Marunouchi Center Building 13F, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8280, Japan. Hitachi Ltd. is
 9 the parent company for the Hitachi brand of CRTs. In 1996, Hitachi, Ltd.’s worldwide market
 10 share for color CRTs was 20 percent. During the Class Period, Hitachi Ltd. manufactured,
 11 marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs and CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through
 12 its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

13 68. Hitachi Displays, Ltd. (“**Hitachi Displays**”) is a Japanese company with its
 14 principal place of business located at AKS Building, 3 Kandaneibeicho 3, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
 15 101-0022, Japan. Hitachi Displays, Ltd. was originally established as Mobara Works of Hitachi,
 16 Ltd. in Mobara City, Japan, in 1943. In 2002, all the departments of planning, development,
 17 design, manufacturing and sales concerned with the display business of Hitachi, Ltd. were spun
 18 off to create a separate company called Hitachi Displays, Ltd. During the Class Period, Hitachi
 19 Displays, Ltd. manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or
 20 indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.
 21 Hitachi, Ltd. dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Hitachi Displays
 22 relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

23 69. Hitachi Electronic Devices (USA), Inc. (“**HEDUS**”) is a Delaware corporation
 24 with its principal place of business located at 1000 Hurricane Shoals Road, Ste. D-100,
 25 Lawrenceville, GA 30043. HEDUS is a subsidiary of Hitachi Displays and Hitachi, Ltd.
 26 During the Class Period, HEDUS manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs to
 27 customers, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers
 28 throughout the United States. Hitachi, Ltd. and Hitachi Displays dominated and controlled the

1 finances, policies, and affairs of HEDUS relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this
2 Complaint.

3 70. Hitachi America, Ltd. (“**Hitachi America**”) is a New York company with its
4 principal place of business located at 50 Prospect Ave., Tarrytown NY 10591. Hitachi America
5 is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of Hitachi, Ltd. During the Class Period, Hitachi
6 America sold and/or distributed CRTs and CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its
7 subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Hitachi, Ltd. dominated
8 and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Hitachi America relating to the antitrust
9 violations alleged in this Complaint.

10 71. Hitachi Asia, Ltd. (“**Hitachi Asia**”) is a Singapore company with its principal
11 place of business located at 7 Tampines Grande, #08-01 Hitachi Square, Singapore 528736.
12 Hitachi Asia is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Hitachi, Ltd. During the Class
13 Period, Hitachi Asia manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or
14 indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.
15 Hitachi, Ltd. dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Hitachi Asia relating
16 to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

17 72. Shenzhen SEG Hitachi Color Display Devices, Ltd. (“**Hitachi Shenzhen**”) was a
18 Chinese company with its principal place of business located at 5001 Huanggang Road, Futian
19 District, Shenzhen 518035, China. Hitachi Displays, Ltd. owned at least a 25% interest in
20 Hitachi Shenzhen until November 8, 2007 (which was coincidentally around the time that the
21 government investigations into the CRT industry began). Thus, Hitachi Shenzhen was a
22 member of the Hitachi corporate group for all but the last two weeks of the Class Period.
23 During the Class Period, Hitachi Shenzhen manufactured, sold and distributed CRTs, either
24 directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United
25 States. Hitachi, Ltd. and Hitachi Displays dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and
26 affairs of Hitachi Shenzhen relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

27 73. Hitachi Ltd., Hitachi Displays, Hitachi America, HEDUS, Hitachi Asia, and
28 Hitachi Shenzhen are collectively referred to herein as “**Hitachi.**”

IRICO Entities

74. IRICO Group Corporation (“**IGC**”) is a Chinese corporation with its principal place of business located at No. 11 Xinx Road, Shangdi, Haidian District, Beijing. IGC is the parent company for multiple subsidiaries engaged in the manufacture, marketing, sale and/or distribution of CRTs. During the Class Period, IGC manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

75. IRICO Display Devices Co., Ltd. (“**IDDC**”) is a Chinese company with its principal place of business located at No. 16, Fenghui South Road West, District High-tech Development Zone, Xi’an, SXI 710075. IDDC is a partially-owned subsidiary of IGC. In 2006, IDDC was China’s top CRT maker. During the Class Period, IDDC manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. IGC dominated and controlled the finances, policies and affairs of IDDC relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

76. IRICO Group Electronics Co., Ltd. (“**IGE**”) is a Chinese company with its principal place of business located at 1 Caihong Rd., Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province 712021. IGE is owned by IGC. According to its website, IGE was the first CRT manufacturer in China and one of the leading global manufacturers of CRTs. Its website also claims that in 2003, it was the largest CRT manufacturer in China in terms of production and sales volume, sales revenue and aggregated profit and taxation. During the Class Period, IGE manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. IGC dominated and controlled the finances, policies and affairs of IGE relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

77. IGC, IDDC, and IGE are collectively referred to herein as “IRICO.”

LG Electronics Entities

1 78. **LG Electronics, Inc.** is a corporation organized under the laws of Korea with its
2 principal place of business located at LG Twin Towers, 20 Yeouido-dong, Yeoungdeungpo-gu,
3 Seoul 150-721, South Korea. LG Electronics, Inc. is a \$48.5 billion global force in consumer
4 electronics, home appliances and mobile communications, which established its first overseas
5 branch office in New York in 1968. The company's name was changed from GoldStar
6 Communications to LG Electronics, Inc. in 1995, the year in which it also acquired Zenith in the
7 United States. In 2001, LG Electronics, Inc. transferred its CRT business to a 50/50 CRT joint
8 venture with Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. a/k/a Royal Philips Electronics N.V. forming
9 LG.Philips Displays. During the Class Period, LG Electronics, Inc. manufactured, marketed,
10 sold and/or distributed CRTs and CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its
11 subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

12 79. LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc. ("**LGEUSA**") is a Delaware corporation with its
13 principal place of business located at 1000 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. LG
14 Electronics USA, Inc. is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of LG Electronics, Inc.
15 During the class period, LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc. manufactured, marketed, sold and/or
16 distributed CRTs and CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or
17 affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. LG Electronics, Inc. dominated and
18 controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of LGEUSA relating to the antitrust violations
19 alleged in this Complaint.

20 80. LG Electronics, Inc. and LGEUSA are collectively referred to herein as "**LG.**"

21 **LP Displays**

22 81. LP Displays International, Ltd. f/k/a LG.Philips Displays ("**LP Displays**") was
23 originally created in 2001 as a 50/50 joint venture between LG Electronics, Inc. and Royal
24 Philips Electronics of The Netherlands. In March 2007, LP Displays became an independent
25 company organized under the laws of Hong Kong with its principal place of business located at
26 Corporate Communications, 6th Floor, ING Tower, 308 Des Voeux Road Central, Sheung Wan,
27 Hong Kong. LP Displays was a leading supplier of CRTs for use in television sets and
28 computer monitors with annual sales for 2006 of over \$2 billion, and a market share of 27%. LP

1 Displays announced in March 2007 that Royal Philips and LG Electronics would cede control
 2 over the company and the shares would be owned by financial institutions and private equity
 3 firms. During the Class Period, LP Displays manufactured, marketed, sold and distributed
 4 CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout
 5 the United States.

6 **Panasonic Entities**

7 82. **Panasonic Corporation**, which was at all times during the Class Period known
 8 as Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and only became Panasonic Corporation on October
 9 1, 2008, is a Japanese entity with its principal place of business located at 1006 Oaza Kadoma,
 10 Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571-8501, Japan. In 2002, Panasonic Corporation entered into a CRT joint
 11 venture with Toshiba forming MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. (“**MTPD**”). Panasonic Corporation
 12 was the majority owner with 64.5 percent. On April 3, 2007, Panasonic Corporation purchased
 13 the remaining 35.5 percent stake in the joint venture, making MTPD a wholly-owned subsidiary
 14 of Panasonic Corporation. In 2005, the Panasonic brand had the highest CRT Product revenue
 15 in Japan. During the Class Period, Panasonic Corporation manufactured, marketed, sold and/or
 16 distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers
 17 throughout the United States.

18 83. **Panasonic Corporation of North America (“Panasonic NA”)** is a Delaware
 19 corporation with its principal place of business located at One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, New
 20 Jersey 07094. Panasonic NA is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Panasonic
 21 Corporation. During the Class Period, Panasonic NA manufactured, marketed, sold and/or
 22 distributed CRTs and CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or
 23 affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Panasonic Corporation dominated and
 24 controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Panasonic NA relating to the antitrust violations
 25 alleged in this Complaint.

26 84. **Matsushita Electronic Corporation (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd. (“Matsushita**
 27 **Malaysia”)** was a Malaysian company with its principal place of business located at Lot 1,
 28 Persiaran Tengku Ampuan Section 21, Shah Alam Industrial Site, Shah Alam, Malaysia 40000.

1 Matsushita Malaysia was a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of Panasonic Corporation.
2 Panasonic Corporation transferred Matsushita Malaysia to its CRT joint venture with Toshiba
3 Corporation, MTPD in 2003. It was re-named as MT Picture Display (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. and
4 operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of MTMPD until its closure in 2006. During the Class
5 Period, Matsushita Malaysia manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either
6 directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United
7 States. Panasonic Corporation dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of
8 Matsushita Malaysia relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

9 85. Panasonic Corporation, Panasonic NA and Matsushita Malaysia are collectively
10 referred to herein as “**Panasonic**.”

11 86. MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. (“**MTPD**”) was established as a CRT joint venture
12 between Panasonic and Toshiba. MTPD is a Japanese entity with its principal place of business
13 located at 1-15 Matsuo-cho, Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571-8504, Japan. On April 3, 2007, Panasonic
14 Corporation purchased the remaining stake in MTPD, making it a wholly-owned subsidiary, and
15 renaming it MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. During the Class Period, MTPD manufactured, sold
16 and distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to
17 customers throughout the United States.

18 87. Beijing-Matsushita Color CRT Company, Ltd. (“**BMCC**”) is a Chinese company
19 with its principal place of business located at No. 9, Jiuxianqiao N. Rd., Dashanzi Chaoyang
20 District, Beijing, China. BMCC was a joint venture company, 50% of which was held by
21 MTPD. The other 50% was held by Beijing Orient Electronics (Group) Co., Ltd., China
22 National Electronics Import & Export Beijing Company (a China state-owned enterprise), and
23 Beijing Yayunchun Branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Ltd. (a China
24 state-owned enterprise). Formed in 1987, BMCC was Matsushita’s (n/k/a Panasonic) first CRT
25 manufacturing facility in China. BMCC was the second largest producer of CRTs in China.
26 During the Class Period, BMCC manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either
27 directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United
28 States.

1 **Philips Entities**

2 88. Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. a/k/a Royal Philips Electronics N.V.
3 (**“Royal Philips”**) is a Dutch company with its principal place of business located at
4 Amstelplein 2, Breitner Center, 1070 MX Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Royal Philips, founded
5 in 1891, is one of the world’s largest electronics companies, with 160,900 employees located in
6 over 60 countries. Royal Philips had sole ownership of its CRT business until 2001. In 2001,
7 Royal Philips transferred its CRT business to a 50/50 CRT joint venture with LG Electronics,
8 Inc. forming LG.Philips Displays (n/k/a LP Displays International, Ltd.). During the Class
9 Period, Royal Philips manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs and CRT Products,
10 either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the
11 United States.

12 89. Philips Electronics North America Corporation (**“PENAC”**) is a Delaware
13 corporation with its principal place of business located at 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New
14 York, NY 10020-1104. Philips Electronics NA is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of
15 Royal Philips. During the Class Period, Philips Electronics NA manufactured, marketed, sold
16 and/or distributed CRTs and CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries
17 or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Royal Philips dominated and
18 controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of PENAC relating to the antitrust violations alleged
19 in this Complaint.

20 90. Philips Electronics Industries (Taiwan), Ltd. (**“Philips Taiwan”**) is a Taiwanese
21 company with its principal place of business located at 15F 3-1 Yuanqu Street, Nangang
22 District, Taipei, Taiwan. Philips Taiwan is a subsidiary of Royal Philips. During the Class
23 Period, Philips Taiwan manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs and CRT
24 Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers
25 throughout the United States. Royal Philips dominated and controlled the finances, policies,
26 and affairs of Philips Taiwan relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

27 91. Philips da Amazonia Industria Electronica Ltda. (**“Philips Brazil”**) is a Brazilian
28 company with its principal place of business located at Av Torquato Tapajos 2236, 1 andar

(parte 1), Flores, Manaus, AM 39048-660, Brazil. Philips Brazil is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Royal Philips. During the Class Period, Philips Brazil manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs and CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Royal Philips dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Philips Brazil relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

92. Royal Philips, PENAC, Philips Taiwan and Philips Brazil are collectively referred to herein as “**Philips.**”

Samsung Entities

93. Samsung SDI Co., Ltd. f/k/a Samsung Display Device Co., Ltd. (“**Samsung SDI**”) is a South Korean company with its principal place of business located at 4285 Gongse-dong, Giheung-gu Yongin 446577, South Korea. Samsung SDI is a public company. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. is a major shareholder holding almost 20 percent of the stock. Founded in 1970, Samsung SDI claims to be the world’s leading company in the display and energy businesses, with 28,000 employees and facilities in 18 countries. In 2002, Samsung SDI held a 34.3% worldwide market share in the market for CRTs; more than another other producer. Samsung SDI has offices in Chicago and San Diego. During the Class Period, Samsung SDI manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

94. Samsung SDI America, Inc. (“**Samsung SDI America**”) is a California corporation with its principal place of business located at 3333 Michelson Drive, Suite 700, Irvine, California. Samsung SDI America is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of Samsung SDI. During the Class Period, Samsung SDI America manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Samsung SDI dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Samsung SDI America relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

1 95. Samsung SDI Mexico S.A. de C.V. (“**Samsung SDI Mexico**”) is a Mexican
 2 company with its principal place of business located at Blvd. Los Olivos, No. 21014, Parque
 3 Industrial El Florido, Tijuana, B.C. Mexico. Samsung SDI Mexico is a wholly-owned and
 4 controlled subsidiary of Samsung SDI. During the Class Period, Samsung SDI Mexico
 5 manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs to customers, either directly or indirectly
 6 through its subsidiaries or affiliates, throughout the United States. Samsung SDI dominated
 7 and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Samsung SDI Mexico relating to the antitrust
 8 violations alleged in this Complaint.

9 96. Samsung SDI Brasil Ltda. (“**Samsung SDI Brazil**”) is a Brazilian company with
 10 its principal place of business located at Av. Eixo Norte Sul, S/N, Distrito Industrial, 69088-480
 11 Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. Samsung SDI Brazil is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary
 12 of Samsung SDI. During the Class Period, Samsung SDI Brazil manufactured, marketed, sold
 13 and/or distributed CRTs to customers, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or
 14 affiliates, throughout the United States. Samsung SDI dominated and controlled the finances,
 15 policies, and affairs of Samsung SDI Brazil relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this
 16 Complaint.

17 97. Shenzhen Samsung SDI Co., Ltd. (“**Samsung SDI Shenzhen**”) is a Chinese
 18 company with its principal place of business located at 5003 Huanggang Bei Lu, Futian Gu,
 19 Shenzhen, China. Samsung SDI Shenzhen is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of
 20 Samsung SDI. During the Class Period, Samsung SDI Shenzhen manufactured, marketed, sold
 21 and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to
 22 customers throughout the United States. Samsung SDI dominated and controlled the finances,
 23 policies, and affairs of Samsung SDI Shenzhen relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this
 24 Complaint.

25 98. Tianjin Samsung SDI Co., Ltd. (“**Samsung SDI Tianjin**”) is a Chinese company
 26 with its principal place of business located at Developing Zone of Yi-Xian Park, Wuqing
 27 County, Tianjin, China. Samsung SDI Tianjin is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of
 28 Samsung SDI. During the Class Period, Samsung SDI Tianjin manufactured, marketed, sold

1 and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to
 2 customers throughout the United States. Samsung SDI dominated and controlled the finances,
 3 policies, and affairs of Samsung SDI Tianjin relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this
 4 Complaint.

5 99. Samsung SDI (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (“**Samsung SDI Malaysia**”) is a Malaysian
 6 company with its principal place of business located at Lot 635 & 660, Kawasan Perindustrian,
 7 Tuanku, Jaafar, 71450 Sungai Gadut, Negeri Semblian Darul Khusus, Malaysia. Samsung SDI
 8 Malaysia is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of Samsung SDI Co., Ltd. During the
 9 Class Period, Samsung SDI Malaysia manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs,
 10 either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the
 11 United States. Samsung SDI dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of
 12 Samsung SDI Malaysia relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

13 100. Samsung SDI, Samsung SDI America, Samsung SDI Mexico, Samsung SDI
 14 Brazil, Samsung SDI Shenzhen, Samsung SDI Tianjin, and Samsung SDI Malaysia are referred
 15 to collectively herein as “**Samsung.**”

16 **Samtel**

17 101. Samtel Color, Ltd. (“**Samtel**”) is an Indian company with its principal place of
 18 business located at 501, Copia Corporate Suites, District Centre, Jasola, New Delhi 110025.
 19 Samtel’s market share for CRTs sold in India is approximately 40%. Samtel was India’s largest
 20 exporter of CRTs. Samtel gained safety approvals from the United States, Canada, Germany
 21 and Great Britain for its CRTs. During the Class Period, Samtel manufactured, marketed, sold
 22 and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to
 23 customers throughout the United States.

24 **Thai CRT**

25 102. Thai CRT Company, Ltd. (“**Thai CRT**”) was a Thai company with its principal
 26 place of business located at 1/F Siam Cement Road, Bangsue Dusit, Bangkok, Thailand. Thai
 27 CRT was a subsidiary of Siam Cement Group. It was established in 1986 as Thailand’s first
 28 manufacturer of CRTs for color televisions. During the Class Period, Thai CRT manufactured,

1 marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or
 2 affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

3 **Thomson Entities**

4 103. Technicolor SA (f/k/a Thomson SA) (“**Thomson SA**”) is a French corporation
 5 with its principal place of business located at 5 Rue Jeanne d’Arc 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux,
 6 France. Thomson SA, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Thomson Consumer Electronics
 7 Corporation, was a major manufacturer of CRTs for the United States market, with plants
 8 located in the United States, Mexico, China and Europe. Thomson SA sold its CRTs internally
 9 to its television-manufacturing division, which had plants in the United States and Mexico, and
 10 to other television manufacturers in the United States and elsewhere. Thomson SA’s television
 11 division also purchased CRTs from other CRT manufacturers. Thomson SA’s CRT televisions
 12 were sold in the United States to consumers under the RCA brand.

13 104. In November 2003, Thomson SA sold its television division to a joint venture it
 14 formed with Chinese company, TCL Corporation. The joint venture was called TCL-Thomson
 15 Electronics Corporation (“TCL-Thomson”). TCL took a 67 percent stake in the joint venture,
 16 with Thomson SA holding the rest of the shares. As part of the joint venture agreement, the
 17 parties agreed that televisions made by TCL-Thomson would be marketed under the TCL brand
 18 in Asia and the Thomson and RCA brands in Europe and North America, respectively.

19 105. In 2005, Thomson SA sold its CRT business to Videocon. At the same time, it
 20 invested €240 million in Videocon, including a €225 million investment in Videocon and a €15
 21 million investment in Videocon International. Thomson SA also acquired a 13.1% interest in
 22 Videocon. Under its agreement with Videocon, Thomson management would help Videocon
 23 run the CRT business during the transition period and beyond. Videocon and Thomson also
 24 agreed on Preferred Supplier Agreements for Thomson’s display components business.
 25 Thomson SA obtained at least one seat on Videocon’s board of directors. Thomson SA
 26 maintained at least a 10% ownership interest in Videocon for the rest of the Class Period.
 27 Thomson SA changed its name to Technicolor SA in January 2010. During the Class Period,
 28

1 many Thomson SA executives served as executives or board members of Thomson Consumer
2 Electronics.

3 106. During the Class Period, Thomson SA manufactured, marketed, sold and/or
4 distributed CRTs and CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or
5 affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

6 107. Technicolor USA, Inc. (f/k/a Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc.) (“**Thomson**
7 **Consumer Electronics**”), is a U.S. corporation with its principal place of business located at
8 10330 N Meridian St., Indianapolis, IN 46290-1024. Thomson Consumer Electronics is a
9 wholly-owned subsidiary of Thomson SA. Thomson SA sold Thomson Consumer Electronics’
10 CRT business to Videocon in 2005. Thomson Consumer Electronics was a major manufacturer
11 of CRTs for the United States market, with plants located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, Marion,
12 Indiana and Mexicali, Mexico. The United States-based plants were closed in 2004. Thomson
13 Consumer Electronics sold its CRTs internally to its own television-manufacturing division,
14 which had plants in the United States and Mexico, and to other television manufacturers in the
15 United States and elsewhere. Thomson’s CRT televisions were sold in the United States to
16 United States consumers under the RCA brand.

17 108. Thomson Consumer Electronics’ parent sold its television business to TCL-
18 Thomson in 2003, and sold the CRT business to Videocon in 2005.

19 109. During the Class Period, Thomson Consumer Electronics manufactured,
20 marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs and CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through
21 its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

22 110. Thomson SA and Thomson Consumer Electronics are collectively referred to
23 herein as “**Thomson.**”

24 **Technologies Displays**

25 111. Technologies Displays Americas LLC (“TDA”) (formerly Thomson Displays
26 Americas LLC) is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business
27 located at 1778 Carr Road Suite 4B, Calexico, California 92231. Thomson Displays Americas
28 LLC was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Thomson Consumer Electronics. It was one of the

Thomson subsidiaries purchased by Videocon as alleged herein. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Videocon and is now owned by Eagle Corp., Ltd., which became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Videocon on December 31, 2005 after Videocon acquired the balance 81% equity stake in Eagle Corp., Ltd. Eagle Corp. acquired TDA in September 2005. TDA was originally formed with governing members represented equally from Thomson and Videocon. TDA is the parent corporation of Technologies Displays Mexicana, a Mexican corporation which manufactured CRTs and sold the CRTs to TDA for sale and distribution in the United States. Thomson, and then defendant Videocon, dominated and/or controlled the finances, policies, and/or affairs of TDA relating to the antitrust violations alleged herein. TDA referred to itself as a “Thomson” business even after Videocon’s acquisition. During the Class Period, TDA marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

Toshiba Entities

112. **Toshiba Corporation** is a Japanese corporation with its principal place of business at 1-1, Shibaura 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8001, Japan. In 2001, Toshiba Corporation held a 5-10 % worldwide market share for CRTs used in televisions and computer monitors. In December 1995, Toshiba Corporation partnered with Orion Electric Company (n/k/a Daewoo Electronics Corporation) and two other entities to form P.T. Tosummit Electronic Devices Indonesia (“TEDI”) in Indonesia. TEDI was projected to have an annual production capacity of 2.3 million CRTs by 1999. In 2002, Toshiba Corporation entered into a joint venture with Panasonic Corporation called MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. in which the entities consolidated their CRT businesses. During the Class Period, Toshiba Corporation manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs and CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

113. **Toshiba America Consumer Products, LLC (“TACP”)** is headquartered in 82 Totawa Rd., Wayne, New Jersey 07470-3114. TACP is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of -Toshiba Corporation through Toshiba America. During the Class Period, TACP sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or

1 affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Toshiba Corporation dominated and
2 controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of TACP relating to the antitrust violations alleged
3 in this Complaint.

4 114. Toshiba America Information Systems, Inc. (“**TAIS**”) is a California corporation
5 with its principal place of business located at 9740 Irvine Blvd., Irvine, California 92718. TAIS
6 is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Toshiba Corporation through Toshiba America,
7 Inc. During the Class Period, TAIS manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT
8 Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers
9 throughout the United States. Toshiba Corporation dominated and controlled the finances,
10 policies, and affairs of TAIS relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

11 115. Toshiba America Electronics Components, Inc. (“**TAEC**”) is a California
12 corporation with its principal place of business located at 9775 Toledo Way, Irvine, California
13 92618, and 19000 MacArthur Boulevard, Suite 400, Irvine, California 92612. TAEC is a
14 wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Toshiba America, Inc., which is a holding company
15 for Toshiba Corporation. TAEC was the North American sales and marketing representative for
16 MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. (“**MTPD**”). Before MTPD’s formation in 2003, TAEC was the
17 North American engineering, manufacturing, marketing and sales arm of Toshiba Corporation
18 for CRTs. During the Class Period, TAEC manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed
19 CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout
20 the United States. Toshiba Corporation dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and
21 affairs of TAEC relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

22 116. Toshiba Display Devices (Thailand) Company, Ltd. (“**TDDT**”) was a Thai
23 company with its principal place of business located at 142 Moo 5 Bangkadi Industrial Estate,
24 Tivanon Road, Pathum Thani, Thailand 12000. TDDT was a wholly-owned and controlled
25 subsidiary of Toshiba Corporation. Toshiba Corporation transferred Toshiba Thailand to its
26 CRT joint venture with Panasonic Corporation, MTPD, in 2003. It was re-named as MT Picture
27 Display (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of MTPD until its
28 closure in 2007. During the Class Period, TDDT manufactured, marketed, sold and/or

distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Toshiba Corporation dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of TDDT relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

117. P.T. Tosummit Electronic Devices Indonesia (“**TEDI**”) was a CRT joint venture formed by Toshiba Corporation, Orion Electric Company and two other entities in December 1995. TEDI’s principal place of business was located in Indonesia. TEDI was projected to have an annual production capacity of 2.3 million CRTs by 1999. In 2003, TEDI was transferred to MTPD and its name was changed to PT.MT Picture Display Indonesia. During the Class Period, TEDI manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Toshiba Corporation dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of TEDI relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

118. Toshiba Corporation, TACP, TAIS, TAEC, TDDT and TEDI are referred to collectively herein as “**Toshiba**.”

Videocon

119. Videocon Industries Limited (“**Videocon**”) is an Indian corporation with its principal place of business located at Aurangabad Paithan Road 14, KM Stone, Chitegaon, Tq. Paithan, Dist. Aurangabad - 431105, India. In or about June 2005, Videocon acquired the CRT businesses of Thomson SA, a French corporation, and its wholly-owned subsidiary Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc., a U.S. corporation, which included CRT manufacturing subsidiaries in Poland, Italy, Mexico, and China. Videocon acquired the businesses, including Thomson Displays Americas LLC and Thomson Display Mexicana S.A. de CV, through its wholly-owned investment entity located in the Cayman Islands, Eagle Corporation Limited. Videocon manufactured its CRTs for the United States market in Thomson’s former CRT plants in Mexicali, Mexico, and in China. Videocon sold these CRTs primarily to the joint venture TCL-Thomson Electronics Corporation, a joint venture that had been formed by Thomson SA and TCL Corporation, a Chinese company (“TCL-Thomson”). TCL-Thomson manufactured CRT televisions for the U.S. market in Juarez, Mexico and in China, and sold them under the RCA

brand. During the Class Period, Videocon manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRTs, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

120. All of the above-listed co-conspirators are collectively referred to herein as “co-conspirators.”

121. Whenever in this Complaint reference is made to any act, deed or transaction of any corporation, the allegation means that the corporation engaged in the act, deed or transaction by or through its officers, directors, agents, employees or representatives while they were actively engaged in the management, direction, control or transaction of the corporation’s business or affairs.

122. Defendant also is liable for acts done in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy by companies it acquired through mergers or acquisitions.

123. Defendant and each of the co-conspirators acted as the agent or joint venturer of or for the other co-conspirators and the Defendant with respect to the acts, violations and common course of conduct alleged herein. Each Defendant or co-conspirator which is a subsidiary of a foreign parent acts as the sole United States agent for CRTs and CRT Products made by its parent company.

VII. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. CRT Technology

124. CRT technology was first developed more than a century ago. The first commercially practical CRT television was made in 1931. It was not until the RCA Corporation introduced the product at the 1939 World’s Fair, however, that it became widely available to consumers. Since then, CRTs have become the heart of most display products, including televisions, computer monitors, oscilloscopes, air traffic control monitors, and ATMs. Even large public displays, including many scoreboards at sports arenas, are comprised of thousands of single-color CRTs.

125. As noted above, the CRT is a vacuum tube that is coated on its inside face with light sensitive phosphors. An electron gun at the back of the vacuum tube emits electron beams.

1 When the electron beams strike the phosphors, the phosphors produce either red, green, or blue
 2 light. A system of magnetic fields inside the CRT, as well as varying voltages, directs the
 3 beams to produce the desired colors. This process is rapidly repeated several times per second
 4 to produce the desired images.

5 126. The quality of a CRT display is dictated by the quality of the CRT itself. No
 6 external control or feature can make up for a poor quality tube. In this regard, the CRT defines
 7 the whole product such that the product is often simply referred to as “the CRT.”

8 127. Until the last few years, CRTs were the dominant technology used in displays,
 9 including television and computer monitors. During the Class Period, this translated into the
 10 sale of millions of CRT Products, generating billions of dollars in annual profits.

11 **B. Structural Characteristics Of The CRT Market**

12 128. The structural characteristics of the CRT market are conducive to the type of
 13 collusive activity alleged in this Complaint. These characteristics include market concentration,
 14 ease of information sharing, the consolidation of manufacturers, multiple interrelated business
 15 relationships, significant barriers to entry, maturity of the CRT market, and homogeneity of
 16 products.

17 **a. Market Concentration**

18 129. During the Class Period, the CRT industry was dominated by relatively few
 19 companies. In 2004, Samsung SDI, LG.Philips Displays (n/k/a LP Displays), MT Picture
 20 Display and Chunghwa together held a collective 78% share of the global CRT market. The
 21 high concentration of market share facilitates coordination since there are fewer cartel members
 22 among which to coordinate pricing or allocate markets, and it is easier to monitor the pricing
 23 and production of other cartel members.

24 **b. Information Sharing**

25 130. Because of common membership in trade associations for the CRT market and
 26 related markets (for e.g., TFT-LCD), interrelated business arrangements such as joint ventures,
 27 allegiances between companies in certain countries, and relationships between the executives of
 28 certain companies, there were many opportunities for Defendant to discuss and exchange

1 competitive information. The ease of communication was facilitated by the use of meetings,
 2 telephone calls, e-mails, and instant messages. Defendant and co-conspirators took advantage of
 3 these opportunities to discuss and agree upon their pricing for CRTs.

4 131. Mitsubishi Electric was a member of the Japanese Electronic Industries
 5 Association of Japan. Chunghwa, Hitachi and Samsung were all members of the Society for
 6 Information Display. Samsung and LG Electronics, Inc. were two of the co-founders of the
 7 Korea Display Industry Association. Similarly, Daewoo, LG Electronics, LP Displays, and
 8 Samsung were members of the Electronic Display Industrial Research Association. Upon
 9 information and belief, Defendant and co-conspirators used these trade associations as vehicles
 10 for discussing and agreeing upon their pricing for CRTs. At the meetings of these trade
 11 associations, Defendant and co-conspirators exchanged proprietary and competitively sensitive
 12 information which they used to implement and monitor the conspiracy.

13 **c. Consolidation**

14 132. The CRT industry also had significant consolidation during the Class Period,
 15 including but not limited to: (a) the creation of LG.Philips Displays (n/k/a LP Displays) in 2001
 16 as a joint venture between Royal Philips and LG Electronics, Inc.; and (b) the 2002 merger of
 17 Toshiba and Matsushita/Panasonic's CRT business into MTPD.

18 133. Defendant and co-conspirators also consolidated their manufacturing facilities in
 19 lower cost venues such as China and reduced manufacturing capacity to prop up prices.

20 **d. Multiple Interrelated Business Relationships**

21 134. The CRT industry had a close-knit nature whereby multiple business
 22 relationships between supposed competitors blur the lines of competition and provided ample
 23 opportunity to collude. These business relationships also created a unity of interest among
 24 competitors so that the conspiracy was easier to implement and enforce than if such
 25 interrelationships did not exist.

26 135. Examples of the high degree of cooperation among co-conspirators in both the
 27 CRT market and other closely related markets include the following:

- a. The formation of the CRT joint venture LG.Philips Displays in 2001 by LG Electronics, Inc. and Royal Philips.
- b. LG Electronics, Inc. and Royal Philips also formed LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd., n/k/a LG Display Co., Ltd. in 1999 as a joint venture for the purpose of manufacturing TFT-LCD panels.
- c. The formation of the CRT joint venture MTPD in 2003 by Toshiba and Panasonic.
- d. Toshiba and Panasonic also formed Toshiba-Matsushita Display Technology Co., Ltd. as a joint venture for the purpose of manufacturing TFT-LCD panels.
- e. In December 1995, Daewoo and Toshiba partnered with two other entities to form TEDI which manufactured CRTs in Indonesia.
- f. Daewoo and Toshiba also signed a cooperative agreement relating to LCDs in 1995. Pursuant to the agreement, Daewoo produced STN LCDs, and Toshiba, which had substituted its STN LCD production with TFT LCD production, marketed Daewoo's STN LCDs globally through its network.
- g. Also in 1995, Chunghwa entered into a technology transfer agreement with Toshiba for large CPTs.
- h. Chunghwa had a joint venture with Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. for the production of liquid crystal display panels. Chunghwa licensed the technology from Royal Philips, a recent development that helped resolve a patent infringement suit filed in 2002.
- i. LG Electronics, Inc. and Hitachi Ltd. entered into a joint venture in 2000 for the manufacture, sale and distribution of optical storage products such as DVD drives.
- j. Samtel participated in a joint venture, Samcor Glass Limited, with Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and Corning Inc., USA for the production and supply of picture tube glass.

1 136. Samtel claims to have supplied CRTs to LG Electronics, Inc., Samsung, Royal
2 Philips, and Panasonic.

3 **e. High Costs Of Entry Into The Industry**

4 137. There were substantial barriers to entry in the CRT industry. It would require
5 substantial time, resources and industry knowledge to even potentially overcome the barriers to
6 entry. It is also extremely unlikely that a new producer would enter the market in light of the
7 declining demand for CRTs and CRT Products.

8 **f. The Maturity Of The CRT Market**

9 138. Newer industries are typically characterized by rapid growth, innovation and high
10 profits. The CRT market was a mature one, and like many mature industries, was characterized
11 by slim profit margins, creating a motivation to collude.

12 139. Demand for CRTs and CRT Products was declining throughout the Class Period.
13 Static or declining demand is another factor which makes the formation of a collusive
14 arrangement more likely because it provides a greater incentive to firms to avoid price
15 competition.

16 140. In addition, conventional CRT televisions and computer monitors were being
17 rapidly replaced by TFT-LCD and Plasma displays. This was one of the factors which led
18 Defendant and co-conspirators to engage in this alleged price fixing scheme in order to slow
19 down declining CRT prices. Between 2000 and 2006, revenues from the sale of CRT
20 televisions in the United States declined by 50.7 percent and were predicted to decline by an
21 additional 84.5 percent between 2006 and 2010.

22 141. Although demand was declining as a result of the popularity of flat-panel
23 LCD/plasma televisions and LCD monitors, CRT televisions and monitors were still the
24 dominant display technology during the Class Period, making Defendant's and co-conspirators'
25 collusion and the international price fixing conspiracy worthwhile. Due to the high costs of
26 LCD panels and plasma displays during the Class Period, a substantial market for CRTs existed
27 as a cheaper alternative to these new technologies.

1 142. In 1999, CRT monitors accounted for 94.5 percent of the retail market for
2 computer monitors in North America. By 2002, that figure had dropped to 73 percent; still a
3 substantial share of the market.

4 143. As for CRT televisions, they accounted for 73 percent of the North American
5 television market in 2004, and by the end of 2006, still held a 46 percent market share. CRT
6 televisions continued to dominate the global television market, accounting for 75 percent of
7 worldwide TV units in 2006.

8 **g. Homogeneity Of CRTs**

9 144. CRTs were commodity-like products which were manufactured in standardized
10 sizes. A Defendant's or co-conspirator's CRTs for a particular application, such as a particular
11 size television set or computer monitor, were substitutable for another's. Defendant and its co-
12 conspirators sold and Plaintiffs (and Class members) purchased CRTs and CRT Products
13 primarily on the basis of price.

14 145. It is easier to form and sustain a cartel when the product in question is
15 commodity-like because it is easier to agree on prices to charge and to monitor those prices once
16 an agreement is formed.

17 **C. Pre-Conspiracy Market**

18 146. The genesis of the CRT conspiracy was in the late 1980s as the CRT business
19 became more international and the co-conspirators began serving customers that were also being
20 served by other international companies. During this period, the employees of co-conspirators
21 would encounter employees from their competitors when visiting their customers. A culture of
22 cooperation developed over the years and employees of Defendant and its co-conspirators would
23 exchange market information on production, capacity, and customers.

24 147. In the early 1990s, representatives from Samsung, Daewoo, Chunghwa and
25 Orion visited each other's factories in S.E. Asia. During this period, these producers began to
26 include discussions about price in their meetings. The pricing discussions were usually limited,
27 however, to exchanges of the range of prices that each competitor had quoted to specific
28 customers.

D. Defendant's And Co-Conspirators' Illegal Agreements

148. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that in order to maximize revenue and profitability during declining demand for CRTs, Defendant and its co-conspirators engaged in a contract, combination, trust or conspiracy, the effect of which has been to raise, fix, maintain and/or stabilize the prices at which they sold CRTs to artificially inflated levels from March 1, 1995 through November 25, 2007.

149. The CRT conspiracy was effectuated through a combination of group and bilateral meetings. In the formative years of the conspiracy (1995-1996), bilateral discussions were the primary method of communication and took place on an informal, ad hoc basis. During this period, representatives from LG, Samsung and Daewoo visited other co-conspirator manufacturers including Philips, Chunghwa, Thai CRT, Hitachi, Toshiba, and Panasonic to discuss increasing prices for CRTs in general and to specific customers. These meetings took place in Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore.

150. Samsung, Chunghwa, LG, and Daewoo also attended several ad hoc group meetings during this period. The participants at these group meetings also discussed increasing prices for CRTs.

151. As more manufacturers formally entered the conspiracy, group meetings became more prevalent. In and after 1997, the co-conspirators began to meet in a more organized, systematic fashion, and a formal system of multilateral and bilateral meetings was put in place. The-conspirators' representatives attended hundreds of these meetings during the Class Period.

152. The overall CRT conspiracy raised and stabilized worldwide prices (including United States prices) that Defendant charged for CRTs.

a. "Glass Meetings"

153. The group meetings among the participants in the CRT price-fixing conspiracy were referred to by the participants as "Glass Meetings" or "GSM." Glass Meetings were attended by employees at three general levels of the Defendant's corporations.

154. Meetings at the first level were attended by high level company executives including CEOs, Presidents, and Vice Presidents. These meetings were known as "Top

1 Meetings.” Top Meetings occurred less frequently, typically quarterly, and were focused on
2 longer term agreements and forcing compliance with price fixing agreements. Because
3 attendees at Top Meetings had authority as well as more reliable information, these meetings
4 resulted in agreements. Attendees at Top Meetings were also able to resolve disputes because
5 they were decision makers who could make agreements.

6 155. Meetings at the second level were attended by the co-conspirators’ high level
7 sales managers and were known as “Management Meetings.” These meetings occurred more
8 frequently, typically monthly, and handled implementation of the agreements made at Top
9 Meetings.

10 156. Finally, meetings at the third level were known as “Working Level Meetings”
11 and were attended by lower level sales and marketing employees. These meetings generally
12 occurred on a weekly or monthly basis and were mostly limited to the exchange of information
13 and discussing pricing since the lower level employees did not have the authority to enter into
14 agreements. These lower level employees would then transmit the competitive information up
15 the corporate reporting chain to those individuals with pricing authority. The Working Level
16 Meetings also tended to be more regional and often took place near the co-conspirators’
17 factories. In other words, the Taiwanese manufacturers’ employees met in Taiwan, the Korean
18 manufacturers’ employees met in Korea, the Chinese in China, and so on.

19 157. The Chinese Glass Meetings began in 1998 and generally occurred on a monthly
20 basis following a top or management level meeting. The China meetings had the principal
21 purpose of reporting what had been decided at the most recent Glass Meeting to the Chinese
22 manufacturers. Participants at the Chinese meetings included the manufacturers located in
23 China, such as IRICO and BMCC, as well as the China-based branches of the other co-
24 conspirators, including but not limited to Hitachi Shenzhen, Samsung SDI Shenzhen, Samsung
25 SDI Tianjin, and Chunghwa.

26 158. Glass Meetings also occurred occasionally in various European countries.
27 Attendees at these meetings included those co-conspirators which had subsidiaries and/or
28 manufacturing facilities located in Europe, including Philips, LG, LP Displays, Chunghwa,

1 Samsung, Daewoo (usually DOSA attended these meetings on behalf of Daewoo), IRICO, and
2 Thomson.

3 159. Representatives of the co-conspirators also attended what were known among
4 members of the conspiracy as “Green Meetings.” These were meetings held on golf courses.
5 The Green Meetings were generally attended by top and management level employees of the co-
6 conspirators.

7 160. The agreements reached at the Glass Meetings included:

- 8 a. agreements on CRT prices, including establishing target prices, “bottom”
9 prices, price ranges, and price guidelines;
- 10 b. placing agreed-upon price differentials on various attributes of CRTs, such as
11 quality or certain technical specifications;
- 12 c. agreements on pricing for intra-company CRT sales to vertically integrated
13 customers;
- 14 d. agreements as to what to tell customers about the reason for a price increase;
- 15 e. agreements to coordinate with competitors that did not attend the group
16 meetings and agreements with them to abide by the agreed-upon pricing;
- 17 f. agreements to coordinate pricing with CRT manufacturers in other
18 geographic markets such as Brazil, Europe and India;
- 19 g. agreements to exchange pertinent information regarding shipments, capacity,
20 production, prices and customers’ demands;
- 21 h. agreements to coordinate uniform public statements regarding available
22 capacity and supply;
- 23 i. agreements to allocate both overall market shares and share of a particular
24 customer’s purchases;
- 25 j. agreements to allocate customers;
- 26 k. agreements regarding capacity, including agreements to restrict output and to
27 audit compliance with such agreements; and
- 28 l. agreements to keep their meetings secret.

1 161. Efforts were made to monitor each co-conspirators adherence to these
2 agreements in a number of ways, including seeking confirmation of pricing both from customers
3 and from employees of the co-conspirators themselves. When cheating did occur, it was
4 addressed in at least four ways: 1) monitoring; 2) attendees at the meetings challenging other
5 attendees if they did not live up to an agreement; 3) threats to undermine a competitor at one of
6 its principal customers; and 4) a recognition in a mutual interest in living up to the target price
7 and living up to the agreements that had been made.

8 162. As market conditions worsened in 2005-2007, and the rate of replacement of
9 CRTs by TFT-LCDs increased, the group Glass Meetings became less frequent and bilateral
10 meetings again became more prevalent. In addition, in December 2006 the DOJ issued
11 subpoenas to manufacturers of TFT-LCDs and so the CRT co-conspirators began to have
12 concerns about antitrust issues.

13 **b. Bilateral Discussions**

14 163. Throughout the Class Period, the Glass Meetings were supplemented by bilateral
15 discussions between various co-conspirators. The bilateral discussions were more informal than
16 the group meetings and occurred on a frequent, ad hoc basis, often between the group meetings.
17 These discussions, usually between sales and marketing employees, took the form of in-person
18 meetings, telephone contacts and emails.

19 164. During the Class Period, in-person bilateral meetings took place in Malaysia,
20 Indonesia, Taiwan, China, United Kingdom, Singapore, South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Brazil,
21 Mexico and the United States.

22 165. The purpose of the bilateral discussions was to exchange information about past
23 and future pricing, confirm production levels, share sales order information, confirm pricing
24 rumors, and coordinate pricing with manufacturers in other geographic locations, including
25 Brazil, Mexico, Europe and the United States.

26 166. In order to ensure the efficacy of their global conspiracy, the conspirators,
27 including Mitsubishi Electric, Philips, Samsung SDI, Thomson, Toshiba, Panasonic, Hitachi,
28 MTPD, and LPD (from 2001), also used bilateral meetings to coordinate pricing with CRT

1 manufacturers in Brazil, Mexico and the United States. These CRT manufacturers were
2 particularly important because they served the North American market for CRT Products. As
3 further alleged, North America was the largest market for CRT televisions and computer
4 monitors during the Class Period. Because these manufacturers were all wholly-owned and
5 controlled subsidiaries of Defendant or co-conspirators Philips, Samsung SDI, and LPD, they
6 adhered to the unlawful price-fixing agreements. In this way, Defendant and the co-conspirators
7 ensured that prices of all CRTs sold in or into the United States were fixed, raised, maintained
8 and/or stabilized at supracompetitive levels.

9 167. Defendant and co-conspirators also used bilateral discussions with each other
10 during price negotiations with customers to avoid being persuaded by customers to cut prices.
11 The information gained in these communications was then shared with supervisors and taken
12 into account in determining the price to be offered.

13 168. Bilateral discussions were also used to coordinate prices with CRT manufacturers
14 that did not ordinarily attend the group meetings, such as Defendant and co-conspirators Hitachi,
15 Toshiba, Panasonic, Thai CRT, and Samtel. It was often the case that in the few days following
16 a Top or Management Meeting, the attendees at these group meetings would meet bilaterally
17 with these other co-conspirators for the purpose of communicating whatever CRT pricing and/or
18 output agreements had been reached during the meeting. For example, Samsung had a
19 relationship with Hitachi and was responsible for communicating CRT pricing agreements to
20 Hitachi. LG had a relationship with Toshiba and was responsible for communicating CRT
21 pricing agreements to Toshiba. And Thai CRT had a relationship with Samtel and was
22 responsible for communicating CRT pricing agreements to Samtel. Hitachi, Toshiba and Samtel
23 implemented the agreed-upon pricing as conveyed by Samsung, LG, and Thai CRT. Sometimes
24 Hitachi and Toshiba also attended the Glass Meetings. Similarly, Philips had regular bilateral
25 communications with Thomson in Europe and the United States, and Samsung SDI had regular
26 communications with Mitsubishi Electric. In this way, Defendant and their co-conspirators
27 participated in the conspiracy to fix prices of CRTs.

1 **c. Defendant's And Co-Conspirators' Participation In Group And Bilateral**
 2 **Discussions**

3 **Mitsubishi Electric**

4 169. Between at least 1995 and 2005, high-level Mitsubishi Electric executives met
 5 with their counterparts from various co-conspirators, including Samsung, Toshiba, Chunghwa
 6 and Hitachi, on at least 12 occasions. At these meetings, Mitsubishi Electric discussed such
 7 things as CRT prices, production, revenues, volumes, demand, inventories, estimated sales,
 8 plant shutdowns, customer allocation, and new product development, and agreed on prices and
 9 supply levels for CRTs. Mitsubishi Electric never effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

10 170. Between at least 1995 and 2005, Defendant Mitsubishi Electric also
 11 communicated by telephone, email and otherwise with its co-conspirators, including but not
 12 limited to Samsung SDI, LG. Philips Displays, Hitachi and Chunghwa, about such matters as
 13 CRT prices, production, future production, revenues, volumes, demand, inventory, estimated
 14 sales, plant shutdowns, customer allocations, and new product development, and agreed on
 15 prices, customer allocations, and supply levels for CRTs.

16 171. Plaintiffs have additional evidence of these meetings and communications, but
 17 this evidence is designated Highly Confidential pursuant to a protective order in the related
 18 multidistrict litigation, *In re Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Antitrust Litig.*, No. 07-cv-5944-JST,
 19 MDL No. 1917 (N.D. Cal.), pending before the Honorable Jon S. Tigar, and cannot be placed in
 20 the public record. Based in part upon this evidence, Judge Tigar denied Mitsubishi Electric's
 21 motion for summary judgment in the *CRT* case.

22 172. All of the above acts, as well as others, were in furtherance of the conspiracy.

23 **Co-Conspirators**

24 173. Between at least 1995 and 2007, Samsung SDI, Samsung SDI Malaysia,
 25 Samsung SDI Shenzhen, and Samsung SDI Tianjin participated in at least 200 Glass Meetings
 26 at all levels. A substantial number of these meetings were attended by the highest ranking
 27 executives from Samsung. Samsung also engaged in bilateral discussions with other co-
 28

1 conspirators on a regular basis. Through these discussions, Samsung agreed on prices and
2 supply levels for CRTs.

3 174. Samsung SDI America, Samsung SDI Brazil, and Samsung SDI Mexico were
4 represented at those meetings and were a party to the agreements entered at them. Thus,
5 Samsung SDI America, Samsung SDI Brazil, and Samsung SDI Mexico were active, knowing
6 participants in the alleged conspiracy.

7 175. Between at least 1995 and 2001, LG, through LG Electronics, Inc. and LGETT,
8 participated at least 100 Glass Meetings at all levels. After 2001, LG participated in the CRT
9 conspiracy through its joint venture with Philips, LG.Philips Displays (n/k/a LP Displays). A
10 substantial number of these meetings were attended by the highest ranking executives from LG.
11 LG also engaged in bilateral discussions with each of the other co-conspirators on a regular
12 basis. Through these discussions, LG agreed on prices and supply levels for CRTs. LG never
13 effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

14 176. LGEUSA was represented at those meetings and was a party to the agreements
15 entered at them. To the extent LGEUSA sold and/or distributed CRTs, it played a significant
16 role in the conspiracy because co-conspirators and Defendant wished to ensure that the prices
17 for CRTs paid by direct purchasers would not undercut the pricing agreements reached at the
18 Glass Meetings. Thus, LGEUSA was an active, knowing participant in the alleged conspiracy.

19 177. Between at least 1996 and 2001, Philips, through Royal Philips and Philips
20 Taiwan, participated at least 100 Glass Meetings at all levels. After 2001, Philips participated in
21 the CRT conspiracy through its joint venture with LG, LG.Philips Displays (n/k/a LP Displays).
22 A substantial number of these meetings were attended by high level executives from Philips.
23 Philips also engaged in numerous bilateral discussions with other co-conspirators. Through
24 these discussions, Philips agreed on prices and supply levels for CRTs. Philips never effectively
25 withdrew from this conspiracy.

26 178. PENAC and Philips Brazil were represented at those meetings and were a party
27 to the agreements entered at them. To the extent PENAC and Philips Brazil sold and/or
28 distributed CRTs to direct purchasers, they played a significant role in the conspiracy because

1 the co-conspirators wished to ensure that the prices for CRTs paid by direct purchasers would
2 not undercut the pricing agreements reached at the Glass Meetings. Thus, PENAC and Philips
3 Brazil were active, knowing participants in the alleged conspiracy.

4 179. Between at least 2001 and 2006, LP Displays (f/k/a LG.Philips Displays)
5 participated at least 100 Glass Meetings at all levels. A substantial number of these meetings
6 were attended by the highest ranking executives from LP Displays. Certain of these high level
7 executives from LP Displays had previously attended meetings on behalf of LG and Philips. LP
8 Displays also engaged in bilateral discussions with other co-conspirators. Through these
9 discussions, LP Displays agreed on prices and supply levels for CRTs.

10 180. Between at least 1995 and 2006, Chunghwa, through CPT, Chunghwa Malaysia,
11 and representatives from their factories in Fuzhuo (China) and Scotland, participated in at least
12 100 Glass Meetings at all levels. A substantial number of these meetings were attended by the
13 highest ranking executives from Chunghwa, including the former Chairman and CEO of CPT,
14 C.Y. Lin. Chunghwa also engaged in bilateral discussions with each of the other co-conspirators
15 on a regular basis. Through these discussions, Chunghwa agreed on prices and supply levels for
16 CRTs.

17 181. Between at least 1995 and 2004, Daewoo, through Daewoo Electronics, Orion
18 and DOSA, participated in at least 100 Glass Meetings at all levels. A substantial number of
19 these meetings were attended by the highest ranking executives from Daewoo. Daewoo also
20 engaged in bilateral discussions with other co-conspirators on a regular basis. Through these
21 discussions, Daewoo agreed on prices and supply levels for CRTs. Bilateral discussions with
22 Daewoo continued until Orion, its wholly-owned CRT subsidiary, filed for bankruptcy in 2004.
23 Daewoo never effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

24 182. Between at least 1995 and 2003, Toshiba, through Toshiba Corporation, TDDT
25 and TEDI, participated in several Glass Meetings. After 2003, Toshiba participated in the CRT
26 conspiracy through its joint venture with Panasonic, MTPD. These meetings were attended by
27 high level sales managers from Toshiba and MTPD. Toshiba also engaged in multiple bilateral
28 discussions with other co-conspirators particularly with LG. Through these discussions,

1 Toshiba agreed on prices and supply levels for CRTs. Toshiba never effectively withdrew from
2 this conspiracy.

3 183. Toshiba America, Inc., TACP, TAIS and TAEC were represented at those
4 meetings and were a party to the agreements entered at them. To the extent Toshiba America,
5 Inc., TACP, TAIS and TAEC sold and/or distributed CRTs to direct purchasers, they played a
6 significant role in the conspiracy because co-conspirators wished to ensure that the prices for
7 CRTs paid by direct purchasers would not undercut the pricing agreements reached at the Glass
8 Meetings. Thus, Toshiba America, TACP, TAIS, and TAEC were active, knowing participants
9 in the alleged conspiracy.

10 184. Between at least 1996 and 2001, Hitachi, through Hitachi, Ltd., Hitachi Displays,
11 Hitachi Shenzhen, and Hitachi Asia, participated in several Glass Meetings. These meetings
12 were attended by high level sales managers from Hitachi. Hitachi also engaged in multiple
13 bilateral discussions with other co-conspirators particularly with Samsung. Through these
14 discussions, Hitachi agreed on prices and supply levels for CRTs. Hitachi never effectively
15 withdrew from this conspiracy.

16 185. Hitachi America and HEDUS were represented at those meetings and were a
17 party to the agreements entered at them. To the extent Hitachi America and HEDUS sold and/or
18 distributed CRTs to direct purchasers, they played a significant role in the conspiracy because
19 co-conspirators wished to ensure that the prices for CRTs paid by direct purchasers would not
20 undercut the pricing agreements reached at the Glass Meetings. Thus, Hitachi America and
21 HEDUS were active, knowing participants in the alleged conspiracy.

22 186. Between at least 1996 and 2003, Panasonic (known throughout the class period
23 as Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.), through Panasonic Corporation and Matsushita
24 Malaysia, participated in several Glass Meetings. After 2003, Panasonic participated in the
25 CRT conspiracy through its joint venture with Toshiba, MTPD. These meetings were attended
26 by high level sales managers from Panasonic and MTPD. Panasonic also engaged in multiple
27 bilateral discussions with other co-conspirators. Through these discussions, Panasonic agreed
28

1 on prices and supply levels for CRTs. Panasonic never effectively withdrew from this
2 conspiracy.

3 187. Panasonic NA was represented at those meetings and was a party to the
4 agreements entered at them. To the extent Panasonic NA sold and/or distributed CRTs to direct
5 purchasers, it played a significant role in the conspiracy because co-conspirators wished to
6 ensure that the prices for CRTs paid by direct purchasers would not undercut the pricing
7 agreements reached at the Glass Meetings. Thus, Panasonic NA was an active, knowing
8 participant in the alleged conspiracy.

9 188. Between at least 2003 and 2006, MTPD participated in multiple Glass Meetings
10 and in fact led many of these meetings during the latter years of the conspiracy. These meetings
11 were attended by high level sales managers from MTPD. MTPD also engaged in bilateral
12 discussions with other co-conspirators. Through these discussions, MTPD agreed on prices and
13 supply levels for CRTs.

14 189. Between at least 1998 and 2007, BMCC participated in multiple Glass Meetings.
15 These meetings were attended by high level sales managers from BMCC. BMCC also engaged
16 in multiple bilateral discussions with other co-conspirators, particularly the other Chinese CRT
17 manufacturers. Through these discussions, BMCC agreed on prices and supply levels for CRTs.
18 None of BMCC's conspiratorial conduct in connection with CRTs was mandated by the Chinese
19 government. BMCC was acting to further its own independent private interests in participating
20 in the alleged conspiracy.

21 190. Between at least 1998 and 2007, IRICO, through IGC, IGE, and IDDC,
22 participated in multiple Glass Meetings. These meetings were attended by the highest ranking
23 executives from IRICO. IRICO also engaged in multiple bilateral discussions with other co-
24 conspirators, particularly with other Chinese manufacturers. Through these discussions, IRICO
25 agreed on prices and supply levels for CRTs. None of IRICO's conspiratorial conduct in
26 connection with CRTs was mandated by the Chinese government. IRICO was acting to further
27 its own independent private interests in participating in the alleged conspiracy.

1 191. Between at least 1997 and 2006, Thai CRT participated in multiple Glass
2 Meetings. These meetings were attended by the highest ranking executives from Thai CRT.
3 Thai CRT also engaged in multiple bilateral discussions with other co-conspirators, particularly
4 with Samtel. Through these discussions, Thai CRT agreed on prices and supply levels for
5 CRTs. Thai CRT never effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

6 192. Between at least 1998 and 2006, Samtel participated in multiple bilateral
7 discussions with other co-conspirators, particularly with Thai CRT. These meetings were
8 attended by high level executives from Samtel. Through these discussions, Samtel agreed on
9 prices and supply levels for CRTs. Samtel never effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

10 193. Between at least 1995 and 2005, Thomson SA and Thomson Consumer
11 Electronics participated in at least 61 meetings with its competitors, including several Glass
12 Meetings and multiple bilateral meetings, and “Green Meetings” in the United States, in which
13 unlawful agreements as to price, output restrictions, and/or consumer and market allocation of
14 CRTs occurred. These meetings were attended by Thomson high level sales and operations
15 managers. These meetings attended by Thomson took place in the United States, Europe, Japan,
16 and China, and were also attended by representatives from Samsung SDI, MTPD, LPD, Philips,
17 Toshiba, and Chunghwa. Through all these discussions, Thomson agreed on prices and supply
18 levels for CRTs. Thomson never effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

19 194. Thomson SA participated in the conspiracy in its own right and through its
20 subsidiary, Thomson Consumer Electronics, through at least 2005. Thereafter, it participated
21 through its 13% ownership of Videocon following the sale of its CRT business to Videocon in
22 2005. Thomson never effectively withdrew from the conspiracy.

23 195. Thomson Consumer Electronics also directly participated in the conspiracy in the
24 United States, which was Thomson’s largest market for CRTs. Between 1995 and 2005,
25 Thomson Consumer Electronics knowingly participated in bilateral and group meetings,
26 including “green meetings” in the United States, during which attendants reached unlawful
27 agreements as to price, output restrictions, and/or customer and market allocation of U.S. market
28 CRTs.

196. Between 2005 and 2007, Defendant Videocon participated in several group meetings and multiple bilateral meetings with competitors, including a number of meetings taking place in China and in Europe in or about July 2005, in the fall of 2005, and in 2006. These meetings were attended by Videocon executives and employees, continuing the practice established by Thomson as alleged above. Through these discussions, Videocon agreed on prices and supply levels for CRTs. Videocon never effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

197. When Plaintiffs refer to a corporate family or companies by a single name in their allegations of participation in the conspiracy, Plaintiffs are alleging that one or more employees or agents of entities within the corporate family engaged in conspiratorial meetings on behalf of every company in that family. In fact, the individual participants in the conspiratorial meetings and discussions did not always know the corporate affiliation of their counterparts, nor did they distinguish between the entities within a corporate family. The individual participants entered into agreements on behalf of, and reported these meetings and discussions to, their respective corporate families. As a result, the entire corporate family was represented in meetings and discussions by its agents and was party to the agreements reached in them.

E. The CRT Market During The Conspiracy

198. Until the last few years, CRTs were the dominant technology used in displays, including television and computer monitors. During the Class Period, this translated into the sale of millions of CRTs and CRT Products, generating billions of dollars in annual profits.

199. The following data was reported by Stanford Resources, Inc., a market research firm focused on the global electronic display industry:

Year	Units Sold (millions)	Revenue (billion US dollars)	Average Selling Price Per Unit
1998	90.5	\$18.9	\$208
1999	106.3	\$19.2	\$181
2000	119.0	\$28.0	\$235

200. During the Class Period, North America was the largest market for CRT TVs and computer monitors. According to a report published by Fuji Chimera Research, the 1995

1 worldwide market for CRT monitors was 57.8 million units, 28 million of which (48.5 percent)
2 were consumed in North America. By 2002, North America still consumed around 35 percent
3 of the world's CRT monitor supply. See, *The Future of Liquid Crystal and Related Display*
4 *Materials*, Fuji Chimera Research, 1997, p.12.

5 201. The collusion among Defendant and its co-conspirators is evidenced by unusual
6 price movements in the CRT market during the Class Period. In the 1990s, industry analysts
7 repeatedly predicted declines in consumer prices for CRT that did not fully materialize. For
8 example, in 1992, an analyst for Market Intelligent Research Corporation predicted that
9 "[e]conomies of scale, in conjunction with technological improvements and advances in
10 manufacturing techniques, will produce a drop in the price of the average electronic display to
11 about \$50 in 1997." Information Display 9/92 p.19. Despite such predictions, and the existence
12 of economic conditions warranting a drop in prices, CRT prices nonetheless remained stable.

13 202. In 1996, another industry source noted that "the price of the 14" tube is at a
14 sustainable USD50 and has been for some years...."

15 203. In early 1999, despite declining production costs and the rapid entry of flat panel
16 display products, the price of large sized color CRTs actually rose. The price increase was
17 allegedly based on increasing global demand. In fact, this price increase was a result of the
18 collusive conduct as herein alleged.

19 204. After experiencing oversupply of 17" CRTs in the second half of 1999, the
20 average selling price of CRTs rose again in early 2000. A March 13, 2000 article in *Infotech*
21 *Weekly* quoted an industry analyst as saying that this price increase was "unlike most other PC-
22 related products."

23 205. A BNET Business Network news article from August 1998 reported that "key
24 components (cathode ray tubes) in computer monitors have risen in price. 'Although several
25 manufacturers raised their CRT prices in the beginning of August, additional CRT price
26 increases are expected for the beginning of October....While computer monitor price increases
27 may be a necessary course of action, we [CyberVision, a computer monitor manufacturer] do
28 not foresee a drop in demand if we have to raise our prices relative to CRT price increases.'"

1 206. A 2004 article from Techtree.com reports that various computer monitor
2 manufacturers, including LG Electronics, Philips, and Samsung, were raising the price of their
3 monitors in response to increases in CRT prices caused by an alleged shortage of glass shells
4 used to manufacture the tubes. Philips is quoted as saying that, “It is expected that by the end of
5 September this year [2004] there will be 20% hike in the price of our CRT monitors.”

6 207. Defendant and its co-conspirators also conspired to limit production of CRTs by
7 shutting down production lines for days at a time, and closing or consolidating their
8 manufacturing facilities.

9 208. For example, CRT factory utilization percentage fell from 90 percent in the third
10 quarter of 2000 to 62 percent in the first quarter of 2001. This is the most dramatic example of a
11 drop in factory utilization. There were sudden drops throughout the Class Period but to a lesser
12 degree. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that these sudden, coordinated drops in factory
13 utilization by the Defendant and its co-conspirators were the result of Defendant’s and its co-
14 conspirators’ agreements to decrease output in order to stabilize the prices of CRT.

15 209. During the Class Period, while demand in the United States for CRTs continued
16 to decline, Defendant’s and its co-conspirators’ conspiracy was effective in moderating the
17 normal downward pressures on prices for CRTs caused by the entry and popularity of the new
18 generation LCD panels and plasma display products. As Finsen Yu, President of Skyworth
19 Macao Commercial Offshore Co., Ltd., a television maker, was quoted in January of 2007:
20 “[t]he CRT technology is very mature; prices and technology have become stable.”

21 210. During the Class Period, there were not only periods of unnatural and sustained
22 price stability, but there were also increases in prices of CRTs. These price increases were
23 despite the declining demand due to the approaching obsolescence of CRTs caused by the
24 emergence of a new, potentially superior and clearly more popular, substitutable technology.

25 211. These price increases and price stability in the market for CRTs during the Class
26 Period are inconsistent with a competitive market for a product facing rapidly decreasing
27 demand caused by a new, substitutable technology.

1 **F. International Government Antitrust Investigations**

2 212. Defendant's and co-conspirators' conspiracy to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize
3 the prices of, and restrict output for, CRTs sold in or into the United States during the Class
4 Period, is demonstrated by a multinational investigation commenced by the Antitrust Division
5 of the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") and others in November 2007.

6 213. Separately, antitrust authorities in Europe, Japan and South Korea raided the
7 offices of manufacturers of CRTs as part of an international investigation of alleged price fixing.

8 214. *Kyodo News* reported on November 8, 2007, upon information and belief, that
9 MT Picture Display fixed prices for CRTs with manufacturers in three Asian countries,
10 including South Korea's Samsung SDI Co.

11 215. *Kyodo News* further reported that:

12 Officials of these three companies are believed to have had at least 10 meetings
13 since 2005 in major Asian cities to coordinate target prices when delivering their
14 products to TV manufacturers in Japan and South Korea, the sources said.

15 216. The *Asian Shimbun* further reported on November 10, 2007 that "[t]he
16 representatives held meetings in Southeast Asia where the companies operate CRT factories, the
17 sources said. The European Commission, the European Union's executive branch, and the U.S.
18 Justice Department have been investigating four companies' [referring to the four Asian-based
19 manufacturers—MT Picture Display, Samsung SDI Co., Chunghwa Picture Tubes, LP Displays]
20 overseas units and are closely consulting with the Fair Trade Commission by sharing
21 information."

22 217. On November 21, 2007, Royal Philips publicly disclosed that it too was subject
23 to one or more investigations into anticompetitive conduct in the CRT industry. Royal Philips
24 spokesman Joon Knapen declined to comment on which jurisdictions started investigations.
25 Royal Philips stated that it intended to assist the regulators.

26 218. On May 6, 2008, the Hungarian Competition Authority ("HCA") announced its
27 own investigation into the CRT cartel. The HCA described the cartel as follows:

28 The Hungarian Competition Authority (Gazdasági Versenyhivatal – GVH)
initiated a competition supervision proceeding against the following undertakings:

1 Samsung SDI Co., Ltd., Samsung SDI Germany GmbH, Samsung SDI
 2 Magyarország Zrt., Thomson TDP sp. Z.o.o., LG Philips Displays Czech Republic
 3 s.r.o., LP Displays, Chunghwa Picture Tubes (UK), Ltd., Chunghwa Picture
 4 Tubes, Ltd., Daewoo Orion S.A., Daewoo Electronics Global HQ, Daewoo
 Electronics European HQ, MT Picture Display Germany GmbH, Matsushita
 Global HQ, Matsushita European HQ.

5 Based on the data available, the undertakings mentioned above concerted their
 6 practice regarding the manufacturing and distribution of cathode-ray tubes
 7 (including coloured picture tubes and coloured screen tubes) on the European
 8 market between 1995 and 2007. The anti-competitive behaviour may have
 9 concerned the exchange of sensitive market information (about prices, volumes
 10 sold, demand and the extent to which capacities were exploited), price-fixing, the
 allocation of market shares, consumers and volumes to be sold, the limitation of
 output and coordination concerning the production. The undertakings evolved a
 structural system and functional mechanism of cooperation.

11 According to the available evidences it is presumable that the coordination of
 12 European and Asian undertakings regarding to the European market also included
 13 Hungary from 1995 to 2007. The coordination concerning the Hungarian market
 14 allegedly formed part of the European coordination. Samsung SDI Magyarország
 was called into the proceeding since it manufactured and sold cathode-ray tubes in
 Hungary in the examined period, and it allegedly participated in the coordination
 between its parent companies.

15
 16 219. In its 2008 Annual Report, Toshiba reported that “[t]he Group is also being
 17 investigated by the [European] Commission and/or the U.S. Department of Justice for potential
 18 violations of competition laws with respect to semiconductors, LCD products, cathode ray tubes
 19 (CRT) and heavy electrical equipment.”

20 220. On February 10, 2009, the DOJ issued a press release announcing that a federal
 21 grand jury in San Francisco had that same day returned a two-count indictment against the
 22 former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd., Cheng Yuan
 23 Lin, a/k/a C.Y. Lin, for his participation in global conspiracies to fix the prices of two types of
 24 CRTs used in computer monitors and televisions. The press release notes that “[t]his is the first
 25 charge as a result of the Antitrust Division’s ongoing investigation into the cathode ray tubes
 26 industry.” The press release further notes that Lin had previously been indicted for his
 27 participation in a conspiracy to fix the prices of TFT-LCDs. Mr. Lin’s indictment states that the
 28

1 combination and conspiracy to fix the prices of CRTs was carried out, in part, in the Northern
2 District of California.

3 221. On August 18, 2009, the DOJ issued a press release announcing that a federal
4 grand jury in San Francisco had returned a two-count indictment against Wen Jun Cheng, a/k/a
5 Tony Cheng, a former assistant Vice-President of Sales and Marketing at Chunghwa, for his
6 participation in a global conspiracy to fix the prices of CDTs, used in computer monitors. The
7 press release notes that Cheng had previously been indicted for his participation in a conspiracy
8 to fix the prices of TFT-LCDs. Mr. Cheng's indictment states that the combination and
9 conspiracy to fix the prices of CRTs was carried out, in part, in the Northern District of
10 California.

11 222. On March 30, 2010, Chun-Cheng Yeh, a/k/a Alex Yeh, was indicted by a federal
12 grand jury in the Northern District of California and agreed to plead guilty to conspiring to fix
13 prices, reduce output and allocate market shares of CDTs.

14 223. On November 9, 2010 three individuals who were current or former employees
15 of Samsung SDI, LG Electronics, and/or LP Display Co. were indicted for their roles in a
16 conspiracy to fix the prices of CDTs. According to the indictment, the combination and
17 conspiracy to fix these prices was carried out, in part, in the Northern District of California.

18 224. On March 18, 2011, the DOJ issued a press release announcing that it had
19 reached an agreement with co-conspirator Samsung SDI. Samsung SDI pled guilty and paid a
20 \$32 million fine for its role in a conspiracy to fix the prices of CDTs. It admitted that from at
21 least January 1997 until at least as late as March 2006, it participated in a conspiracy among
22 major CDT producers to fix prices, reduce output, and allocate market shares of CDTs sold in
23 the United States and elsewhere. Samsung SDI admitted that in furtherance of the conspiracy, it
24 engaged in discussions and attended meetings through its officers and employees with
25 representatives of other major CDT producers. During these discussions and meetings,
26 agreements were reached to fix prices, reduce output, and allocate market shares of CDTs to be
27 sold in the United States and elsewhere. Acts in furtherance of this conspiracy were carried out
28 in the Northern District of California.

225. On December 5, 2012, the European Commission imposed fines totaling €1.47 billion on seven companies for their participation in a CDT and/or CPT cartel. These companies included: Samsung SDI, Philips, LG Electronics, Thomson, Toshiba, Panasonic, and MTPD. The EC found that these companies participated in cartels “between 1996 and 2006” and that “these companies fixed prices, shared markets, allocated customers between themselves and restricted their output.” The CRT cartels were “textbook cartels featur[ing] all the worst kinds of anticompetitive behavior;” “operated worldwide”; and were “among the most organized cartels that the Commission has investigated.”

VIII. THE PASS-THROUGH OF OVERCHARGES TO CONSUMERS

226. Defendant’s and its co-conspirators’ conspiracy to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the price of CRTs at artificial levels resulted in harm to Plaintiffs and the indirect purchaser consumer classes alleged herein because it resulted in their paying higher prices for CRT Products than they would have paid in the absence of Defendant’s conspiracy. The entire overcharge at issue was passed on to Plaintiffs and members of the indirect purchaser classes. As the DOJ acknowledged in announcing the indictment of Chunghwa’s former Chairman and CEO, “This conspiracy harmed countless Americans who purchased computers and televisions using cathode ray tubes sold at fixed prices.”

227. The conspirators identified above that attended the Glass Meetings, monitored the prices of televisions and computer monitors sold in the U.S. and elsewhere on a regular basis. The purpose and effect of investigating such retail market data was at least three fold. First, it permitted conspirators such as Chunghwa, which did not manufacture CRT televisions or computer monitors the way that Samsung, LG, Daewoo, Panasonic, Toshiba, Philips, Hitachi, Thomson and Mitsubishi Electric did, to police the price fixing agreement to make sure that intra-defendant CRT sales were kept at supra-competitive levels. Secondly, it permitted all conspirators to police their price fixing agreement to independent OEMs who would reduce prices for finished goods if there was a corresponding reduction in CRT prices from a co-conspirator. Finally, as discussed above, conspirators used the prices of finished products to analyze whether they could increase prices or should agree to a “bottom” price instead. The

1 conspirators concluded that in order to make their CRT price increases stick, they needed to
2 make the increase high enough that their direct customers (CRT TV and monitor makers) would
3 be able to justify a corresponding price increase to their customers (for e.g., retailers and
4 computer OEMs). In this way, the conspirators assured that 100% of the supracompetitive
5 overcharges for CRTs were passed on to indirect purchaser consumers.

6 228. The indirect purchaser consumers bought CRT Products from either a computer
7 or TV OEM, or a reseller.

8 229. Because of the breadth of the price-fixing conspiracy here, the direct purchaser
9 CRT TV and monitor manufacturers were not constrained by their competitors from passing on
10 the overcharge. Because each of the direct purchaser's competitors was also buying CRTs at
11 supracompetitive prices from conspiracy members, no direct purchaser faced end-product price
12 competition from a competitor that was not paying supracompetitive prices for CRTs.

13 230. The price of CRT Products was directly correlated to the price of CRTs. The
14 margins for CRT TV and monitor makers were sufficiently thin that price increases of CRTs
15 force them to increase the prices of their CRT Products. This meant that increases in the price
16 of CRTs led to quick corresponding price increases at the OEM level for CRT Products.

17 231. Computer and TV OEMs and retailers of CRT Products were all subject to
18 vigorous price competition, whether selling CRT TVs or computer monitors. The demand for
19 CRTs was ultimately determined by purchasers of products containing such products. The
20 market for CRTs and the market for CRT Products were therefore inextricably linked and
21 cannot be considered separately. Defendant and its co-conspirators were well aware of this
22 intimate relationship, and used forecasts of CRT TVs and computer monitors to predict sales of
23 and determine production levels and pricing for CRTs.

24 232. Computers and televisions are commodities with little or no brand loyalty such
25 that aggressive pricing causes consumers to switch preferences to different brands. Prices are
26 closely based on production costs, which are in turn directly determined by component costs, as
27 assembly costs are minimal. OEMs accordingly used component costs, like the cost of CRTs, as
28 the starting point for all price calculations. On information and belief, computer and TV OEMs

1 priced their end-products on a “cost-plus” basis. Thus, computer and television prices closely
2 tracked increases and decreases in component costs.

3 233. The CRT was the most expensive component in the products into which they
4 were incorporated. On information and belief, the cost of the CRT in a computer monitor was
5 approximately 60% of the total cost to manufacture the computer monitor. On information and
6 belief, the cost of the CRT in a television was a slightly smaller percentage of the total
7 manufacturing cost because a television had more components than a computer monitor, such as
8 the tuner and speakers.

9 234. Economic and legal literature recognizes that the more pricing decisions are
10 based on cost, the easier it is to determine the pass-through rate. The directness of affected costs
11 refers to whether an overcharge affects a direct (*i.e.*, variable) cost or an indirect (*i.e.*, overhead)
12 cost. Overcharges will be passed through sooner and at a higher rate if the overcharges affect
13 direct costs. Here, CRTs were a direct and substantial cost of CRT Products. Therefore,
14 Plaintiffs will be able to show that the overcharge on the CRTs was passed through to indirect
15 purchasers.

16 235. Once a CRT left its place of manufacture, it remained essentially unchanged as it
17 moves through the distribution system. CRTs were identifiable, discreet, physical objects that
18 did not change form or become an indistinguishable part of the TV or computer monitor in
19 which they were contained. Thus, CRTs followed a traceable physical chain from the
20 Defendant to the OEMs to the purchasers of finished products incorporating CRTs.

21 236. Moreover, just as CRTs could be physically traced through the supply chain, so
22 could their price be traced to show that changes in the prices paid by direct purchasers of CRTs
23 affected prices paid by indirect purchasers of CRT Products. On information and belief,
24 computer and TV OEMs priced their end-products on a “cost-plus” basis.

25 237. In retailing, it is common to use a “mark-up rule.” The retail price is set as the
26 wholesale cost plus a percentage markup designed to recover non-product costs and to provide a
27 profit. This system guarantees that increases in costs to the retailer will be passed on to end
28 buyers. For example, CDW, a large seller of CRT monitors, used such a system. A declaration

1 in the *DRAM* case from CDW's director of pricing details exactly how they calculated selling
2 prices:

3 In general, CDW employs a "building block" approach to setting its advertised
4 prices. The first building block is the Cost of Goods Sold (COGS), which
5 represents the price CDW paid to acquire the product...CDW...adds a series of
6 positive markups to the cost to CDW to acquire a given product. These markups
are in addition to the pass through effect of changes in the costs charged to CDW
for that product by a given vendor.

7
8 238. Economic and legal literature has recognized that unlawful overcharges in a
9 component normally result in higher prices for products containing that price-fixed component.
10 As Professor Herbert Hovenkamp, a noted antitrust scholar, has stated in his treatise, *FEDERAL*
11 *ANTITRUST POLICY, THE LAW OF COMPETITION AND ITS PRACTICE* (1994) at 624:

12 A monopoly charge at the top of the distribution chain generally results in higher
13 prices at every level below. For example, if production of aluminum is
14 monopolized or cartelized, fabricators of aluminum cookware will pay higher
15 prices for aluminum. In most cases they will absorb part of these increased costs
16 themselves and will pass part along to cookware wholesalers. The wholesalers
will charge higher prices to the retail stores, and the stores will do it once again to
retail consumers. Every person at every stage in the chain will be poorer as a
result of the monopoly price at the top.

17 Theoretically, one can calculate the percentage of any overcharge that a firm at
18 one distributional level will pass on to those at the next level.

19 239. Similarly, two other antitrust scholars—Professors Robert G. Harris (Professor
20 Emeritus and former Chair of the Business and Public Policy Group at the Hass School of
21 Business at the University of California at Berkeley) and the late Lawrence A. Sullivan
22 (Professor of Law Emeritus at Southwestern School of Law and author of the *Handbook of the*
23 *Law of Antitrust*)—have observed that "in a multiple-level chain of distribution, passing on
24 monopoly overcharges is not the exception; it is the rule."

25 240. As Professor Jeffrey McKie-Mason (Arthur W. Burks Professor for Information
26 and Computer Science, Professor of Economics and Public Policy, and Associate Dean for
27 Academic Affairs in the School of Information at the University of Michigan), an expert who
28

1 presented evidence in a number of the indirect purchaser cases involving Microsoft Corporation,
2 said (in a passage quoted in a judicial decision in that case granting class certification):

3 As is well known in economic theory and practice, at least some of the overcharge
4 will be passed on by distributors to end consumers. When the distribution markets
5 are highly competitive, as they are here, all or nearly the entire overcharge will be
6 passed on through to ultimate consumers.... Both of Microsoft's experts also
7 agree upon the economic phenomenon of cost pass through and how it works in
8 competitive markets. This general phenomenon of cost pass through is well
9 established in antitrust laws and economics as well.

10 241. The purpose of Defendant's and its co-conspirators' conspiratorial conduct was
11 to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the price of CRTs and, as a direct and foreseeable result,
12 CRT Products. The market for CRTs and the market for CRT Products were inextricably
13 linked. One existed to serve the other. Defendant and its co-conspirators not only knew, but
14 expressly contemplated that prices of CRT Products would increase as a direct result of their
15 increasing the prices of CRTs.

16 242. Finally, many of the Defendant and/or co-conspirators themselves manufactured
17 of CRT TVs and computer monitors. Such manufacturers included, for example, Samsung, LG,
18 Hitachi, Toshiba, Philips, and Panasonic. Having agreed to fix prices for CRTs, the major
19 component of the end products they were manufacturing, these conspirators intended to pass on
20 the full cost of this component in their finished products, and in fact did so.

21 243. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's and its co-conspirators' illegal
22 conduct, Plaintiffs and other indirect purchasers have been forced to pay supra-competitive
23 prices for CRT Products. These inflated prices have been passed on to them by direct purchaser
24 manufacturers, distributors and retailers.

25 **IX. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

26 244. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and as a class action pursuant
27 to the provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and/or respective state
28 statute(s), on behalf of all members of the following classes (collectively "Indirect Purchaser
State Classes"): Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa,
Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana,

Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

245. The Indirect Purchaser State Classes are defined as follows:

All persons or entities who or which indirectly purchased in an Indirect Purchaser Jurisdiction, other than Missouri, Montana, and Rhode Island, for their own use and not for resale, CRTs or CRT Products manufactured and/or sold by any Mitsubishi Electric Releasee, or any Alleged Co-Conspirator, where such purchase took place during the following time periods:

From March 1, 1995 through November 25, 2007 for purchases in Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin;

From June 25, 2002 through November 25, 2007 for purchases in Hawaii;

From July 20, 2002 through November 25, 2007 for purchases in Nebraska;

From February 4, 1999 through November 25, 2007 for purchases in Nevada;

All persons who or which indirectly purchased in Missouri or Montana from March 1, 1995 through November 25, 2007, for their own use and not for resale, and primarily for personal, family or household purposes, CRTs or CRT Products manufactured and/or sold by any Mitsubishi Electric Releasee, or any Alleged Co-Conspirator;

All natural persons who indirectly purchased in Rhode Island from March 1, 1995 through November 25, 2007, for their own use and not for resale, and primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, CRTs or CRT Products manufactured and/or sold by any Mitsubishi Electric Releasee, or any Alleged Co-Conspirator;

All persons and or entities in Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin who or which indirectly purchased for their own use and not for resale, CRTs manufactured and/or sold by the Defendant, or any subsidiary, affiliate, or alleged co-conspirator thereof, at any time during the period from March 1, 1995 through November 25, 2007.

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~~All persons and entities in Hawaii who or which indirectly purchased for their own use and not for resale CRTs manufactured and/or sold by the Defendant, or any subsidiary, affiliate, or alleged co-conspirator thereof, at any time from June 25, 2002 through November 25, 2007.~~

~~All persons and entities in Nebraska who or which indirectly purchased for their own use and not for resale CRTs manufactured and/or sold by the Defendant, or any subsidiary, affiliate, or alleged co-conspirator thereof, at any time from July 20, 2002 through November 25, 2007.~~

~~All persons and entities in Nevada who or which indirectly purchased for their own use and not for resale CRTs manufactured and/or sold by the Defendant, or any subsidiary, affiliate, or alleged co-conspirator thereof, at any time from February 4, 1999 through November 25, 2007.~~

~~All natural persons in Rhode Island who indirectly purchased for their own use and not for resale CRTs manufactured and/or sold by the Defendant, or any subsidiary, affiliate, or alleged co-conspirator thereof, at any time during the period from March 1, 1995 through November 25, 2007.~~

Specifically excluded from these Classes are the Defendant; the officers, directors or employees of any Defendant; any entity in which any Defendant has a controlling interest; and, any affiliate, legal representative, heir or assign of any Defendant. Also excluded are named co-conspirators, any federal, state or local government entities, any judicial officer presiding over this action and the members of his/her immediate family and judicial staff, and any juror assigned to this action.

246. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the following reasons:

- a. The Classes are ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of interest among members of the Classes;
- b. Based upon the nature of trade and commerce involved and the number of indirect purchasers of CRTs, Plaintiffs believe that the number of Class members is very large, and therefore joinder of all Class members is not practicable;
- c. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of Class members' claims because Plaintiffs indirectly purchased CRTs manufactured by Defendant or its co-conspirators, and therefore Plaintiffs' claims arise from the same common course of

1 conduct giving rise to the claims of the members of the Classes and the relief
2 sought is common to the Classes;

3 d. The following common questions of law or fact, among others, exist as to the
4 members of the Classes:

- 5 i. Whether Defendant and one or more co-conspirators formed and
6 operated a combination or conspiracy to fix, raise, maintain, or
7 stabilize the prices of CRTs;
- 8 ii. Whether the combination or conspiracy caused CRT prices to be
9 higher than they would have been in the absence of Defendant's and
10 the co-conspirators' conduct;
- 11 iii. The operative time period of Defendant's and co-conspirators'
12 combination or conspiracy;
- 13 iv. Whether Defendant's conduct caused injury to the business or
14 property of Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes;
- 15 v. The appropriate measure of the amount of damages suffered by the
16 Classes;
- 17 vi. Whether Defendant's conduct violates the Indirect Purchaser States'
18 antitrust laws as alleged in the First Claim for Relief;
- 19 vii. Whether Defendant's conduct violates the unfair competition and
20 consumer protection laws of the Consumer Protection States as
21 alleged in the Second Claim for Relief; and

22 e. These and other questions of law and fact common to the members of the
23 Classes predominate over any questions affecting only individual
24 members, including legal and factual issues relating to liability and
25 damages;

26 f. After determination of the predominant common issues identified above,
27 if necessary or appropriate, the Classes can be divided into logical and
28 manageable subclasses;

- 1 g. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes in
 2 that Plaintiffs have no interests that are antagonistic to other members of
 3 the Classes and have retained counsel competent and experienced in the
 4 prosecution of class actions and antitrust litigation to represent them and
 5 the Classes; and
- 6 h. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and
 7 efficient adjudication of this litigation since individual joinder of all
 8 damaged Class members is impractical. The damages suffered by the
 9 individual Class members are relatively small, given the expense and
 10 burden of individual prosecution of the claims asserted in this litigation.
 11 Thus, absent the availability of class action procedures it would not be
 12 feasible for Class members to redress the wrongs done to them. Even if
 13 the Class members could afford individual litigation, the court system
 14 could not. Further, individual litigation presents the potential for
 15 inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would greatly magnify the
 16 delay and expense to all parties and the court system. Therefore, the class
 17 action device presents far fewer case management difficulties and will
 18 provide the benefits of unitary adjudication, economy of scale and
 19 comprehensive supervision in a single court.

20 **X. VIOLATIONS ALLEGED**

21 **A. First Claim for Relief: Violation of State Antitrust Statutes**

22 247. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and
 23 every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

24 248. Plaintiff Brian Luscher (“**Arizona Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each and
 25 every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as
 26 follows:

- 27 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
 28 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-

1 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
2 obtained in Arizona.

3 b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
4 price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout
5 Arizona; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at
6 artificially high levels throughout Arizona; (3) the Arizona Plaintiff and
7 members of the Arizona Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive,
8 artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

9 c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected
10 Arizona commerce.

11 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the
12 Arizona Plaintiff and members of the Arizona Indirect Purchaser Class have
13 been injured in their business and property.

14 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant have entered into agreements in
15 restraint of trade in violation of Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§44-1401, *et seq.*
16 Accordingly, the Arizona Plaintiff and the members of the Arizona Indirect
17 Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 44-
18 1401, *et seq.*

19 f. In compliance with Arizona's Antitrust Act, Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1415,
20 Plaintiffs will mail a copy of the Complaint to the Arizona Attorney General.

21 249. Plaintiffs Jeffrey Figone and Steven Ganz ("**California Plaintiffs**") incorporate
22 and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint
23 and further allege as follows:

24 a. Beginning at a time presently unknown to Plaintiffs, but at least as early as
25 March 1, 1995, and continuing thereafter at least up to and including
26 November 25, 2007, Defendant and its co-conspirators entered into and
27 engaged in a continuing unlawful trust in restraint of the trade and commerce
28 described above in violation of Section 16720, California Business and

1 Professions Code. Defendant acted in violation of Section 16720 to fix, raise,
2 stabilize and maintain prices of CRTs at supra-competitive levels.

3 b. The aforesaid violations of Section 16720, California Business and
4 Professions Code, consisted, without limitation, of a continuing unlawful trust
5 and concert of action among the Defendant and its co-conspirators, the
6 substantial terms of which were to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the prices
7 of, and to allocate markets for CRTs.

8 c. For the purpose of forming and effectuating the unlawful trust, the Defendant
9 and its co-conspirators have done those things which they combined and
10 conspired to do, including but in no way limited to the acts, practices, and
11 course of conduct set forth above and the following: (1) fixing, raising,
12 stabilizing and/or maintaining the price of CRTs; and (2) allocating among
13 themselves the production of CRTs.

14 d. The combination and conspiracy alleged herein has had, *inter alia*, the
15 following effects: (1) price competition in the sale of CRTs has been
16 restrained, suppressed and/or eliminated in the State of California; (2) prices
17 for CRTs sold by Defendant and its co-conspirators have been fixed, raised,
18 maintained and stabilized at artificially high, non-competitive levels in the
19 State of California; and (3) those who purchased CRTs directly or indirectly
20 from Defendant and its co-conspirators have been deprived of the benefit of
21 free and open competition.

22 e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs
23 and the members of the California Class have been injured in their business
24 and property in that they paid more for CRT Products than they otherwise
25 would have paid in the absence of Defendant's unlawful conduct. As a result
26 of Defendant's violation of Section 16720 *et seq.* of the California Business
27 and Professions Code, Plaintiffs seek treble damages and the costs of suit,
28

1 including reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to Section 16750(a) of the
 2 California Business and Professions Code.

3 250. Plaintiff Law Suites ("**DC Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and every
 4 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- 5 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
 6 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
 7 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
 8 obtained in the District of Columbia.
- 9 b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
 10 price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout the
 11 District of Columbia; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and
 12 stabilized at artificially high levels throughout the District of Columbia; (3)
 13 the DC Plaintiff and members of the District of Columbia Indirect Purchaser
 14 Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 15 c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected
 16 District of Columbia commerce.
- 17 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the DC
 18 Plaintiff and members of the District of Columbia Indirect Purchaser Class
 19 have been injured in their business and property.
- 20 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of
 21 trade in violation of District of Columbia Code Ann. §§ 28-4501, *et seq.*
 22 Accordingly, the DC Plaintiff and the members of the District of Columbia
 23 Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under District of
 24 Columbia Code Ann. §§ 28-4501, *et seq.*

25 251. Plaintiff ~~Daniel-Sandra~~ Riebow ("**Hawaii Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges
 26 each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further
 27 alleges as follows:
 28

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Hawaii.
- b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Hawaii; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Hawaii; (3) the Hawaii Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected Hawaii commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the Hawaii Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Hawaii Code, H.R.S. § 480-4. Accordingly, the Hawaii Plaintiff and the members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Hawaii Code, H.R.S. § 480-1 *et seq.*
- f. In compliance with Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 480-13.3, Plaintiffs will serve a copy of the Complaint on the Hawaii Attorney General.

252. Plaintiff Travis Bureau ("**Iowa Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Iowa.

- b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout the Iowa; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout the Iowa; (3) the Iowa Plaintiff and the members of the Iowa Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected Iowa commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the Iowa Plaintiff and members of the Iowa Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Iowa Code §§ 553.1 *et seq.* Accordingly, the Iowa Plaintiff and the members of the Iowa Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Iowa Code §§ 553.1.

253. Plaintiff Southern Office Supply, Inc. ("**Kansas Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Kansas.
- b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Kansas; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Kansas; (3) the Kansas Plaintiff and members of the Kansas Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

- c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected Kansas commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the Kansas Plaintiff and members of the Kansas Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Kansas Stat. Ann. §§50-101 *et seq.* Accordingly, the Kansas Plaintiff and the members of the Kansas Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Kansas Stat. Ann. §§50-101 *et seq.*

254. Plaintiff Kerry Lee Hall ("**Maine Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Maine.
- b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Maine; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Maine; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Maine Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected Maine commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Maine Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property.

- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, §§1101 *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the members of the Maine Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, §§1101 *et seq.*

255. Plaintiff Lisa Reynolds (“**Michigan Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Michigan.
- b. Defendant’s combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Michigan; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Michigan; (3) the Michigan Plaintiff and members of the Michigan Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendant’s illegal conduct substantially affected Michigan commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unlawful conduct, the Michigan Plaintiff and members of the Michigan Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Michigan Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.771 *et seq.* Accordingly, the Michigan Plaintiff and the members of the Michigan Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Michigan Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.771 *et seq.*

1 256. Plaintiffs David Norby and Barry Kushner (“**Minnesota Plaintiffs**”) incorporate
 2 and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint
 3 and further allege as follows:

- 4 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
 5 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
 6 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
 7 obtained in Minnesota.
- 8 b. Defendant’s combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
 9 price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout
 10 Minnesota; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at
 11 artificially high levels throughout Minnesota; (3) the Minnesota Plaintiffs and
 12 members of the Minnesota Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive,
 13 artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 14 c. During the Class Period, Defendant’s illegal conduct substantially affected
 15 Minnesota commerce.
- 16 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unlawful conduct, the
 17 Minnesota Plaintiffs and members of the Minnesota Indirect Purchaser Class
 18 have been injured in their business and property.
- 19 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of
 20 trade in violation of Minnesota Stat. §§ 325D.50 *et seq.* Accordingly, the
 21 Minnesota Plaintiffs and the members of the Minnesota Indirect Purchaser
 22 Class seek all forms of relief available under Minnesota Stat. §§ 325D.50 *et*
 23 *seq.*

24 257. Plaintiff Suzanne Cotter (“**Mississippi Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each
 25 and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges
 26 as follows:

- 27 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
 28 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-

1 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
 2 obtained in Mississippi.

3 b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
 4 price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout
 5 Mississippi; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at
 6 artificially high levels throughout Mississippi; (3) the Mississippi Plaintiff
 7 and members of the Mississippi Indirect Purchaser Class paid
 8 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

9 c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected
 10 Mississippi commerce.

11 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the
 12 Mississippi Plaintiff and members of the Mississippi Indirect Purchaser Class
 13 have been injured in their business and property.

14 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of
 15 trade in violation of Mississippi Code Ann. §75-21-1 *et seq.* Accordingly, the
 16 Mississippi Plaintiff and the members of the Mississippi Indirect Purchaser
 17 Class seek all forms of relief available under Mississippi Code Ann. §75-21-1
 18 *et seq.*

19 258. Plaintiff Steven Fink ("**Nebraska Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and
 20 every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as
 21 follows:

22 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
 23 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
 24 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
 25 obtained in Nebraska.

26 b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
 27 price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout
 28 Nebraska; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at

1 artificially high levels throughout Nebraska; (3) the Nebraska Plaintiff and
2 members of the Nebraska Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive,
3 artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

4 c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected
5 Nebraska commerce.

6 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the
7 Nebraska Plaintiff and members of the Nebraska Indirect Purchaser Class
8 have been injured in their business and property.

9 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of
10 trade in violation of Nebraska Rev. Stat. § 59-801 *et seq.* Accordingly, the
11 Nebraska Plaintiff and the members of the Nebraska Indirect Purchaser Class
12 seek all forms of relief available under Nebraska Rev. Stat. § 59-801 *et seq.*

13 259. Plaintiff Gregory Painter ("**Nevada Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each
14 and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges
15 as follows:

16 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
17 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
18 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
19 obtained in Nevada.

20 b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
21 price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout
22 Nevada; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at
23 artificially high levels throughout Nevada; (3) the Nevada Plaintiffs and
24 members of the Nevada Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive,
25 artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

26 c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected
27 Nevada commerce.

- 1 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the Nevada
2 Plaintiffs and members of the Nevada Indirect Purchaser Class have been
3 injured in their business and property.
- 4 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of
5 trade in violation of Nevada Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 598A *et seq.*¹ Accordingly,
6 the Nevada Plaintiffs and the members of the Nevada Indirect Purchaser
7 Class seek all forms of relief available under Nevada Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 598A
8 *et seq.*

9 260. Plaintiff ~~Craig~~ Mary Ann Stephenson ("New Mexico Plaintiff") incorporates and
10 realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and
11 further alleges as follows:

- 12 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
13 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
14 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
15 obtained in New Mexico.
- 16 b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
17 price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New
18 Mexico; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at
19 artificially high levels throughout New Mexico; (3) the New Mexico Plaintiff
20 and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class paid
21 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 22 c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected
23 New Mexico commerce.
- 24 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the New
25 Mexico Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class
26 have been injured in their business and property.
- 27
28

e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of New Mexico Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-1 *et seq.* Accordingly, the New Mexico Plaintiff and the members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under New Mexico Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-1 *et seq.*

261. Plaintiffs Janet Ackerman and Louise Wood (“**New York Plaintiffs**”) incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in New York.
- b. Defendant’s combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New York; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New York; (3) the New York Plaintiffs and members of the New York Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendant’s illegal conduct substantially affected New York commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unlawful conduct, the New York Plaintiffs and members of the New York Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of New York General Business Law § 340 *et seq.* Accordingly, the New York Plaintiffs and the members of the New York

¹ In compliance with the Nevada Unfair Trade Practices Act, Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §

Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under New York G.B.L. § 340 *et seq.* In accordance with New York G.B.L. § 340.5, the New York Plaintiff will serve a copy of this Complaint on the New York Attorney General.

262. Plaintiff Patricia Andrews (“**North Carolina Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in North Carolina.
- b. Defendant’s combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout North Carolina; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout North Carolina; (3) the North Carolina Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendant’s illegal conduct substantially affected North Carolina commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unlawful conduct, the North Carolina Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. §§ 75-1 *et seq.* Accordingly, the North Carolina Plaintiff and the members of the North Carolina Indirect

598A.210(3), Plaintiffs ~~will~~¹ served a copy of the Complaint on the Nevada Attorney General.

INDIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFFS’ CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AGAINST MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC

Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under North Carolina Gen. Stat. §§ 75-1 *et seq.*

263. Plaintiff Gary Hanson (“**North Dakota Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in North Dakota.
- b. Defendant’s combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout North Dakota; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout North Dakota; (3) the North Dakota Plaintiff and members of the North Dakota Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendant’s illegal conduct substantially affected North Dakota commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unlawful conduct, the North Dakota Plaintiff and members of the North Dakota Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of North Dakota Cent. Code §§ 51-08.1-01 *et seq.*

Accordingly, the North Dakota Plaintiff and the members of the North Dakota Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under North Dakota Cent. Code §§ 51-08.1-01 *et seq.*

264. Plaintiff Angela Gardinier (“**Oregon Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Oregon.
- b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Oregon; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Oregon; (3) the Oregon Plaintiff and members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected Oregon commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the Oregon Plaintiffs and members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property because they paid more for CRT Products purchased in Oregon than they would have in the absence of the conspiracy.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Or. Rev. Stat. §646.725. Accordingly, the Oregon Plaintiff and the members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Or. Rev. Stat. §646.780, *et seq.*

265. Plaintiff Donna Marie Ellingson ("**South Dakota Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in South Dakota.

- b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout South Dakota; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout South Dakota; (3) the South Dakota Plaintiff and members of the South Dakota Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected South Dakota commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the South Dakota Plaintiff and members of the South Dakota Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of South Dakota Codified Laws Ann. §§ 37-1 *et seq.* Accordingly, the South Dakota Plaintiff and the members of the South Dakota Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under South Dakota Codified Laws Ann. §§ 37-1 *et seq.*

266. Plaintiff Alexander M. Nicholson, Jr. ("**Tennessee Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Tennessee.
- b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Tennessee; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Tennessee; (3) the Tennessee Plaintiff and

1 members of the Tennessee Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive,
2 artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

- 3 c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected
4 Tennessee commerce.
- 5 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the
6 Tennessee Plaintiff and members of the Tennessee Indirect Purchaser Class
7 have been injured in their business and property.
- 8 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of
9 trade in violation of Tennessee Code Ann. §§ 47-25-101 *et seq.* Accordingly,
10 the Tennessee Plaintiff and the members of the Tennessee Indirect Purchaser
11 Class seek all forms of relief available under Tennessee Code Ann. §§ 47-25-
12 101 *et seq.*

13 267. Plaintiff Margaret Slagle ("**Vermont Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each
14 and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges
15 as follows:

- 16 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
17 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
18 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
19 obtained in Vermont.
- 20 b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
21 price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout
22 Vermont; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at
23 artificially high levels throughout Vermont; (3) the Vermont Plaintiff and
24 members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive,
25 artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 26 c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected
27 Vermont commerce.
- 28

- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the Vermont Plaintiff and members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 §§ 2453 *et seq.* Accordingly, the Vermont Plaintiff and the members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 §§ 2453 *et seq.*

268. Plaintiff John Larch ("**West Virginia Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in West Virginia.
- b. Defendant's combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout West Virginia; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout West Virginia; (3) the West Virginia Plaintiff and members of the West Virginia Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected West Virginia commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the West Virginia Plaintiff and members of the West Virginia Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of West Virginia Code §§ 47-18-1 *et seq.* Accordingly, the West Virginia Plaintiff and the members of the West Virginia Indirect

Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under West Virginia Code §§ 47-18-1 *et seq.*

269. Plaintiff Brigid Terry (“**Wisconsin Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Wisconsin.
- b. Defendant’s combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Wisconsin; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Wisconsin; (3) the Wisconsin Plaintiff and members of the Wisconsin Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendant’s illegal conduct substantially affected Wisconsin commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unlawful conduct, the Wisconsin Plaintiff and members of the Wisconsin Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Wisconsin Stat. §§133.01 *et seq.* Accordingly, the Wisconsin Plaintiff and the members of the Wisconsin Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Wisconsin Stat. §§133.01 *et seq.*

B. Second Claim for Relief: Violation of State Consumer Protection and Unfair Competition Statutes

270. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

1 271. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive or
2 fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the state consumer protection and unfair competition
3 statutes listed below.

4 272. Plaintiff Simon Lee (the “**Arkansas Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges, as
5 though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of
6 this Complaint, and further allege as follows:

- 7 a. Defendant and its co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or
8 commerce in a market which includes Arkansas by affecting, fixing, controlling
9 and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which
10 CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Arkansas.
- 11 b. The foregoing conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct
12 of commerce within Arkansas.
- 13 c. Defendant’s conduct misled consumers, withheld materials facts, and resulted in
14 material misrepresentations to Plaintiff and members of the Arkansas Indirect
15 Purchaser Class.
- 16 d. Defendant’s conduct was willful.
- 17 e. Defendant’s unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition
18 was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Arkansas; (2) CRT prices
19 were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout
20 Arkansas; (3) the Arkansas Plaintiff and members of the Arkansas Class were
21 deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the Arkansas Plaintiff and members
22 of the Arkansas Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated
23 prices for CRT Products.
- 24 f. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s conduct, the Arkansas Plaintiff and
25 members of the Arkansas Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business
26 and property.
- 27 g. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant has engaged in deceptive and unconscionable
28 trade practices in violation of Arkansas Code § 4-88-107, and accordingly, the

1 Arkansas Plaintiff and members of the Arkansas Indirect Purchaser Class seek all
2 relief available under that statute.

3 273. The **California Plaintiffs** incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth
4 herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, and
5 further allege as follows:

- 6 a. Beginning on a date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least as early as March 1,
7 1995, and continuing thereafter at least up through and including November
8 25, 2007, Defendant committed and continued to commit acts of unfair
9 competition, as defined by Sections 17200, *et seq.* of the California Business
10 and Professions Code, by engaging in the acts and practices specified above.
- 11 b. This claim is instituted pursuant to Sections 17203 and 17204 of the
12 California Business and Professions Code, to obtain restitution from
13 Defendant for acts, as alleged herein, that violated Section 17200 of the
14 California Business and Professions Code, commonly known as the Unfair
15 Competition Law.
- 16 c. The Defendant's conduct as alleged herein violated Section 17200. The acts,
17 omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures of Defendant, as
18 alleged herein, constituted a common continuous and continuing course of
19 conduct of unfair competition by means of unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent
20 business acts or practices within the meaning of California Business and
21 Professions Code, Section 17200, *et seq.*, including, but not limited to, the
22 violations of Section 16720, *et seq.*, of the California Business and
23 Professions Code, set forth above;
- 24 d. Defendant's acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-
25 disclosures, as described above, whether or not in violation of Section 16720,
26 *et seq.* of the California Business and Professions Code, and whether or not
27 concerted or independent acts, are otherwise unfair, unconscionable, unlawful
28 or fraudulent; Defendant's act and practices are unfair to consumers of CRTs

1 in the State of California and throughout the United States, within the
2 meaning of Section 17200, California Business and Professions Code; and

3 e. Defendant's acts and practices are fraudulent or deceptive within the meaning
4 of Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code.

5 f. California Plaintiff and each of the California Indirect Purchaser Class
6 members are entitled to full restitution and/or disgorgement of all revenues,
7 earnings, profits, compensation, and benefits that may have been obtained by
8 Defendant as a result of such business acts or practices.

9 g. The unlawful and unfair business practices of Defendant, as described above,
10 has caused the California Plaintiffs and the members of the California Indirect
11 Purchaser Class to pay supra-competitive and artificially-inflated prices for
12 CRT Products. The California Plaintiffs and the members of the Class
13 suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of such unfair
14 competition.

15 h. The conduct of Defendant as alleged in this Complaint violates Section 17200
16 of the California Business and Professions Code.

17 i. As alleged in this Complaint, Defendant and their co-conspirators have
18 caused injury to the California Plaintiff and the California Indirect Purchaser
19 Class as a result of their wrongful conduct and Defendant's unfair
20 competition. The California Plaintiffs and the members of the California
21 Indirect Purchaser Class are accordingly entitled to equitable relief including
22 restitution and/or disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits,
23 compensation and benefits which may have been obtained by Defendant as a
24 result of such business practices, pursuant to California Business &
25 Professions Code §17200 *et seq.*

26 274. Plaintiff David Rooks (the "**Florida Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each
27 and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges
28 as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Florida.
- b. The foregoing conduct constitutes “unfair methods of competition,” and “unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce” within the meaning of Florida Stat. § 501.204.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendant’s illegal conduct substantially affected Florida commerce and consumers.
- d. Defendant’s unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Florida; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Florida; (3) the Florida Plaintiff and members of the Florida Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the Florida Plaintiff and members of the Florida Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s conduct, the Florida Plaintiff and members of the Florida Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured.
- f. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Florida Stat. § 501.201 *et seq.*, and accordingly, the Florida Plaintiffs and members of the Florida Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under that statute.

275. The **Hawaii Plaintiff** incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Hawaii Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class purchased CRT Products primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

- 1 b. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
2 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
3 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
4 obtained in Hawaii.
- 5 c. The foregoing conduct constitutes “unfair methods of competition and unfair
6 or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce”
7 within the meaning of Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 480-2, with intent to injure
8 competitors and consumers through supra-competitive profits.
- 9 d. Defendant fraudulently concealed its price-fixing conspiracy and withheld
10 material facts regarding the true cause of price increases. Defendant’s
11 conduct had the capacity to deceive consumers and misled consumers into
12 believing that increased prices were caused by non-conspiratorial
13 circumstances.
- 14 e. During the Class Period, Defendant’s illegal conduct substantially affected
15 Hawaii commerce and consumers.
- 16 f. Defendant’s unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price
17 competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Hawaii;
18 (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially
19 high levels throughout Hawaii; (3) the Hawaii Plaintiff and members of the
20 Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition;
21 and (4) the Hawaii Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser
22 Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 23 g. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s conduct, the Hawaii Plaintiff
24 and members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured.
- 25 h. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
26 practices in violation of Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 480-2. Accordingly, the Hawaii
27 Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief
28 available under Hawaii Rev Stat. § 480 *et seq.*

1 276. Plaintiff Patrick Carleo, Jr. (the “**Massachusetts Plaintiff**”) incorporates and
2 realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and
3 further alleges as follows:

- 4 a. Defendant and its co-conspirators were engaged in trade or commerce as
5 defined by G.L. c. 93A.
- 6 b. Defendant and its co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of
7 trade or commerce in a market which includes Massachusetts by affecting,
8 fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive
9 levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in
10 Massachusetts.
- 11 c. Defendant and its co-conspirators took efforts to conceal their agreements
12 from the Massachusetts Plaintiff and members of the Massachusetts Indirect
13 Purchaser Class.
- 14 d. The foregoing conduct constitutes “unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
15 acts or practices” within the meaning of Massachusetts G.L. c. 93A, §2 *et seq.*
- 16 e. During the Class Period, Defendant’s and its co-conspirators’ illegal conduct
17 substantially affected Massachusetts commerce and consumers.
- 18 f. Defendant’s unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price
19 competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout
20 Massachusetts; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized
21 at artificially high levels throughout Massachusetts; (3) the Massachusetts
22 Plaintiff and members of the Massachusetts Indirect Purchaser Class were
23 deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the Massachusetts Plaintiff
24 and members of the Massachusetts Indirect Purchaser Class paid
25 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 26 g. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s conduct, the Massachusetts
27 Plaintiff and members of the Massachusetts Indirect Purchaser Class have
28 been injured.

- 1 h. On March 3, 2017, in compliance with Massachusetts G.L. c. 93A, § 9,
2 Plaintiff mailed a written demand for relief to the Defendant named herein,
3 which (1) identified the Massachusetts Plaintiff; (2) reasonably described the
4 unfair and deceptive acts and practices, the injury suffered and the damages
5 sought; and (3) requested that Defendant make a reasonable, class-wide
6 tender of settlement. More than thirty days has passed since the demand letter
7 was served, and Defendant has failed to make a reasonable settlement offer.
- 8 i. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or
9 unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Massachusetts G.L. c.
10 93A, §2. Defendant and its co-conspirators' violations of Chapter 93A were
11 knowing or willful, entitling the Massachusetts Plaintiff and members of the
12 Massachusetts Indirect Purchaser Class to multiple damages.

13 277. Plaintiff Kathryn Gumm (the "**Missouri Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges
14 each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further
15 alleges as follows:

- 16 a. The Missouri Plaintiff and members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class
17 purchased CRTs primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
- 18 b. Defendant and its co-conspirators engaged in the conduct described herein in
19 connection with the sale of CRT in trade or commerce in a market that
20 includes Missouri.
- 21 c. Defendant and its co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact affect, fix,
22 control, and/or maintain, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at
23 which CRTs were sold, distributed, or obtained in Missouri, which conduct
24 constituted unfair and deceptive trade practices in that it was unlawful under
25 federal and state law, violated public policy, was unethical, oppressive and
26 unscrupulous, and caused substantial injury to the Missouri Plaintiff and the
27 members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class.
- 28

- 1 d. Defendant and its co-conspirators concealed, suppressed, and omitted to
2 disclose material facts to the Missouri Plaintiff and the members of the
3 Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class concerning their unlawful activities and
4 artificially inflated prices for CRTs. The concealed, suppressed, and omitted
5 facts would have been important to the Missouri Plaintiff and the members of
6 the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class as they related to the cost of CRTs they
7 purchased.
- 8 e. Defendant and its co-conspirators misrepresented the real cause of price
9 increases and/or the absence of price reductions in CRTs by making public
10 statements that were not in accord with the facts.
- 11 f. Defendant and its co-conspirators' statements and conduct concerning the
12 price of CRTs were deceptive as they had the tendency or capacity to mislead
13 the Missouri Plaintiff and the members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser
14 Class to believe that they were purchasing CRTs at prices established by a
15 free and fair market.
- 16 g. Defendant's and its co-conspirators' unlawful conduct had the following
17 effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated
18 throughout Missouri; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and
19 stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Missouri; (3) the Missouri
20 Plaintiff and members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived
21 of free and open competition; and (4) the Missouri Plaintiff and members of
22 the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class paid supra-competitive, artificially
23 inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 24 h. The foregoing acts and practices constituted unlawful practices in violation of
25 the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act (the "MMPA"), specifically Mo.
26 Rev. Stat. § 407.020, which prohibits "the act, use or employment by any
27 person of any deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise,
28 misrepresentation, unfair practice or the concealment, suppression, or

omission of any material fact in connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise in trade or commerce....”

- i. As a direct and proximate result of the above-described unlawful practices, the Missouri Plaintiff and members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class suffered ascertainable loss of money or property. Accordingly, the Missouri Plaintiff and members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under MMPA, specifically Mo. Rev. Stat. 407.020, as further interpreted by the Missouri Code of State Regulations, 15 CSR 60-7.010, et seq., 15 CSR 60-8.010, et seq., and 15 CSR 60-9.010, et seq., and Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.025, which provides for the relief sought in this count.

278. Plaintiff Richard Jones (the “**Montana Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Montana Plaintiff and members of the Montana Indirect Purchaser Class purchased CRT Products primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
- b. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in Montana.
- c. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Montana; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Montana; (3) Plaintiff and members of the Montana Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

- 1 d. The foregoing conduct constitutes “unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the
2 conduct of any trade or commerce,” within the meaning of Montana Code §
3 30-14-103.
- 4 e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ conduct, the Montana
5 Plaintiff and members of the Montana Indirect Purchaser Class have been
6 injured, and accordingly, the Montana Plaintiff and members of the Montana
7 Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under Montana Code § 30-
8 14-101, *et seq.*

9 279. The **Nebraska Plaintiffs** incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set
10 forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

- 11 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce, a
12 substantial part of which occurred in Nebraska, by affecting, fixing,
13 controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the
14 prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Nebraska.
- 15 b. The foregoing conduct constitutes “unfair methods of competition and unfair
16 or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce” within
17 the meaning of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1602.
- 18 c. During the Class Period, Defendant’s illegal conduct substantially affected
19 Nebraska commerce and consumers.
- 20 d. Defendant’s unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price
21 competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Nebraska;
22 (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially
23 high levels throughout Nebraska; (3) the Nebraska Plaintiff and members of
24 the Nebraska Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open
25 competition; and (4) the Nebraska Plaintiff and members of the Nebraska
26 Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for
27 CRT Products.

- e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, the Nebraska Plaintiff and members of the Nebraska Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured.
- f. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 59-1601 *et seq.*, and accordingly, the Nebraska Plaintiff and members of the Nebraska Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under that statute.

280. Plaintiff ~~Jeff Schapira~~ John Murphy (the "**New Hampshire Plaintiff**")

incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in New Hampshire.
- b. Defendant's conduct was intended to deceive New Hampshire consumers regarding the nature of Defendant's actions within the stream of New Hampshire commerce.
- c. Defendant's conduct was willful and knowing.
- d. Defendant's conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and had a direct or indirect impact upon Plaintiff and Class members' ability to protect themselves.
- e. The foregoing conduct constitutes unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of New Hampshire Rev. Stat. §358-A:2, *et seq.*
- f. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected New Hampshire commerce and consumers.
- g. Defendant's unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New Hampshire; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at

1 artificially high levels throughout New Hampshire; (3) the New Hampshire
2 Plaintiff and members of the New Hampshire Indirect Purchaser Class were
3 deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the New Hampshire Plaintiff
4 and members of the New Hampshire Indirect Purchaser Class paid
5 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

6 h. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, the New Hampshire
7 Plaintiff and members of the New Hampshire Indirect Purchaser Class have
8 been injured in their business and property.

9 i. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant engaged in unfair competition or
10 unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of New Hampshire Rev. Stat.
11 §358-A:2, and accordingly, the New Hampshire Plaintiff and members of the
12 New Hampshire Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under §§
13 358-A:10 and 358-A:10-a of that statute.

14 281. The **New Mexico Plaintiff** incorporates and realleges each and every allegation
15 set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

16 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
17 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
18 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
19 obtained in New Mexico.

20 b. Defendant also took efforts to conceal its agreements from the New Mexico
21 Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class.

22 c. The foregoing conduct constitutes "unfair or deceptive trade practices" and
23 "unconscionable trade practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce"
24 within the meaning of New Mexico Stat. § 57-12-3, in that such conduct
25 resulted in a gross disparity between the value received by New Mexico
26 Plaintiffs and the members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class and
27 the prices paid by them for CRT Products as set forth in New Mexico Stat. §
28 57-12-2E.

- d. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected New Mexico commerce and consumers.
- e. Defendant's unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New Mexico; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New Mexico; (3) the New Mexico Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the New Mexico Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- f. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, the New Mexico Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured.
- g. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of New Mexico Stat. § 57-12-1 *et seq.*, and accordingly, the New Mexico Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under that statute.

282. The **New York Plaintiffs** incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in New York.
- b. Defendant also took efforts to conceal its agreements from the New York Plaintiff and members of the New York Indirect Purchaser Class.
- c. Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected New York commerce and consumers.

- 1 d. The conduct of Defendant as described herein constitutes consumer-oriented
2 deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349,
3 which resulted in consumer injury and broad adverse impact on the public at
4 large, and harmed the public interest of New York State in an honest
5 marketplace in which economic activity is conducted in a competitive
6 manner.
- 7 e. As consumers, the New York Plaintiffs and the members of the New York
8 Indirect Purchaser Class were targets of the conspiracy.
- 9 f. Defendant's secret agreements as described herein were not known to the
10 New York Plaintiffs or the members New York Indirect Purchaser Class.
- 11 g. Defendant made public statements about the price of CRTs that Defendant
12 knew would be seen by the New York Plaintiffs and the members of the New
13 York Indirect Purchaser Class; such statements either omitted material
14 information that rendered these statements that they made materially
15 misleading or affirmatively misrepresented the real cause of price increases
16 for CRTs; and, Defendant alone possessed material information that was
17 relevant to consumers, but failed to provide the information.
- 18 h. Because of Defendant's unlawful trade practices in the State of New York,
19 there was a broad impact on the New York Plaintiffs and the members of the
20 New York Indirect Purchaser Class who indirectly purchased CRTs; and the
21 New York Plaintiffs and the members of the New York Indirect Purchaser
22 Class have been injured because they have paid more for CRT Products than
23 they would have paid in the absence of Defendant's unlawful trade acts and
24 practices.
- 25 i. Because of Defendant's unlawful trade practices in the State of New York,
26 the New York Plaintiffs and the members of the New York Indirect Purchaser
27 Class who indirectly purchased CRT Products were misled to believe that
28

1 they were paying a fair price for CRT Products, or that the price increases for
2 CRTs were for valid business reasons.

- 3 j. Defendant knew that its unlawful trade practices with respect to pricing of
4 CRTs would have an impact on the New York Plaintiffs and the members of
5 the New York Indirect Purchaser Class and not just Defendant's direct
6 customers;
- 7 k. Defendant knew that its unlawful trade practices with respect to pricing of
8 CRTs would have a broad impact, causing consumer class members who
9 indirectly purchased CRTs to be injured by paying more for CRT Products
10 than they would have paid in the absence of Defendant's unlawful trade acts
11 and practices.
- 12 l. During the Class Period, Defendant, directly or indirectly through affiliates it
13 dominated and controlled, manufactured, sold and/or distributed CRTs in
14 New York.
- 15 m. The New York Plaintiffs and members of the New York Indirect Purchaser
16 Class seek actual damages for their injuries caused by these violations in an
17 amount to be determined at trial. Without prejudice to their contention that
18 Defendant's unlawful conduct was willful and knowing, the New York
19 Plaintiffs and members of the New York Indirect Purchaser Class do not seek
20 in this action to have those damages trebled pursuant to N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law
21 § 349 (h).

22 283. The **North Carolina Plaintiff** incorporates and realleges each and every
23 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- 24 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
25 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
26 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
27 obtained in North Carolina.

- 1 b. Defendant also took efforts to conceal its agreements from the North Carolina
2 Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class.
- 3 c. The conduct of Defendant as described herein constitutes consumer-oriented
4 deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of North Carolina Gen. Stat.
5 §75-1.1 *et seq.*, which resulted in consumer injury and broad adverse impact
6 on the public at large, and harmed the public interest of North Carolina
7 consumers in an honest marketplace in which economic activity is conducted
8 in a competitive manner.
- 9 d. During the Class Period, Defendant's illegal conduct substantially affected
10 North Carolina commerce and consumers.
- 11 e. Defendant's unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price
12 competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout North
13 Carolina; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at
14 artificially high levels throughout North Carolina; (3) the North Carolina
15 Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class were
16 deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the North Carolina Plaintiff
17 and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class paid
18 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 19 f. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, the North Carolina
20 Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class have
21 been injured.
- 22 g. During the Class Period, Defendant, directly or indirectly through affiliates
23 they dominated and controlled, manufactured, sold and/or distributed CRTs in
24 North Carolina.
- 25 h. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
26 practices in violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1 *et seq.*, and
27 accordingly, the North Carolina Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina
28 Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under that statute.

1 284. The **Oregon Plaintiff** incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein,
2 each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, and further
3 allege as follows:

- 4 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
5 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
6 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
7 obtained in Oregon.
- 8 b. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendant has violated Or. Rev. Stat.
9 § 646.608, *et seq.*
- 10 c. Defendant's conduct was conducted with intent to deceive Oregon consumers
11 regarding the nature of Defendant's actions within the stream of Oregon
12 commerce.
- 13 d. Defendant made public statements that Defendant knew would be seen by the
14 Oregon Plaintiff and members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class; such
15 statements created a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding with respect
16 to the real reasons that the prices of CRTs and CRT Products were rising;
17 and, such statements either omitted material information that rendered the
18 statements materially misleading and confusing, or affirmatively deceived
19 such consumers about the real cause of price increases for CRTs and CRT
20 Products.
- 21 e. Because of Defendant's unlawful and unconscionable trade practices in
22 Oregon, the Oregon Plaintiff and members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser
23 Class were misled or deceived to believe that they were paying a fair price for
24 CRT Products or that the price increases for CRTs and CRT Products were
25 for valid business reasons.
- 26 f. Defendant knew that its violations with respect to pricing of CRTs would
27 have a broad impact, causing persons who indirectly purchased CRT Products
28 to be injured by paying more for CRT Products than they would have paid in

1 the absence of Defendant's unlawful and unconscionable trade acts and
2 practices.

3 g. Defendant's conduct was unfair or deceptive within the conduct of commerce
4 within the State of Oregon.

5 h. Defendant's conduct misled Oregon consumers, withheld material facts, and
6 had a direct or indirect impact upon Plaintiff's and class members' ability to
7 protect themselves.

8 i. Defendant's violations substantially affected Oregon's trade and commerce.

9 j. Defendant's unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price
10 competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Oregon;
11 (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially
12 high levels throughout Oregon; (3) the Oregon Plaintiff and members of the
13 Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition;
14 and (4) the Oregon Plaintiff and members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser
15 Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

16 k. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's illegal conduct, the Oregon
17 Plaintiff and the members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class suffered an
18 ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendant's use or
19 employment of unconscionable and deceptive trade practices as set forth
20 above. That loss was caused by Defendant's willful and deceptive conduct, as
21 described herein.

22 l. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or
23 unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.608,
24 and accordingly, the Oregon Plaintiff and members of the Oregon Indirect
25 Purchaser Class seek all relief available under §646.638 of that statute.

26 m. Pursuant to Oregon Rev. Stat. § 646.638(2), a copy of this complaint is being
27 mailed to the Oregon Attorney General in conjunction with its filing.
28

1 285. Christine Longo (the “**Rhode Island Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges, as
 2 though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of
 3 this Complaint, and further allege as follows:

- 4 a. Rhode Island Plaintiff and members of the Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser
 5 Class purchased CRT Products primarily for personal, family, or household
 6 purposes.
- 7 b. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
 8 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
 9 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
 10 obtained in Rhode Island.
- 11 c. Defendant deliberately failed to disclose material facts to the Rhode Island
 12 Plaintiff and members of the Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser Class
 13 concerning Defendant’s unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for
 14 CRTs. Defendant owed a duty to disclose such facts, and considering the
 15 relative lack of sophistication of the average, non-business consumer,
 16 Defendant breached that duty by its silence. Defendant misrepresented to all
 17 consumers during the Class Period that Defendant’s CRT prices were
 18 competitive and fair.
- 19 d. Defendant made public statements that Defendants knew would be seen by
 20 the Rhode Island Plaintiff and members of the Rhode Island Indirect
 21 Purchaser Class who indirectly purchased CRT Products primarily for
 22 personal, family or household purposes; such statements created a likelihood
 23 of confusion or misunderstanding with respect to the real reasons that the
 24 prices of CRTs were rising; and, such statements either omitted material
 25 information that rendered the statements materially misleading and confusing,
 26 or affirmatively deceived such consumers about the real cause of price
 27 increases for CRTs.

- 1 e. Defendant's deception, including its affirmative misrepresentations and/or
2 omissions concerning the price of CRTs, constitutes information necessary to
3 Plaintiff and members of the Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser Class relating to
4 the cost of CRT Products purchased.
- 5 f. Because of Defendant's unlawful and unscrupulous trade practices in Rhode
6 Island, the Rhode Island Plaintiff and members of the Rhode Island Indirect
7 Purchaser Class who indirectly purchased CRT Products primarily for
8 personal, family or household purposes were misled or deceived to believe
9 that they were paying a fair price for CRT Products or that the price increases
10 for CRTs were for valid business reasons.
- 11 g. Defendant knew that its unscrupulous and unlawful trade practices with
12 respect to pricing CRTs would have an impact on Rhode Island natural
13 persons who indirectly purchased CRT Products primarily for personal,
14 family or household purposes and not just Defendant's direct customers.
- 15 h. Defendant knew that its violations with respect to pricing of CRTs would
16 have a broad impact, causing natural persons who indirectly purchased CRT
17 Products primarily for personal, family or household purposes to be injured
18 by paying more for CRT Products than they would have paid in the absence
19 of Defendant's unlawful trade acts and practices.
- 20 i. Defendant's violations adversely affected public policy in Rhode Island.
- 21 j. Defendant's unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price
22 competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Rhode
23 Island; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at
24 artificially high levels throughout Rhode Island; (3) the Rhode Island Plaintiff
25 and members of the Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of
26 free and open competition; and (4) the Rhode Island Plaintiff and members of
27 the Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially
28 inflated prices for CRT Products.

- 1 k. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's illegal conduct, the Rhode
2 Island Plaintiff and the members of the Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser Class
3 suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendant's
4 use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as
5 set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendant's willful and deceptive
6 conduct, as described herein.
- 7 l. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or
8 unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Rhode Island Gen. Laws §
9 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*, and accordingly, the Rhode Island Plaintiff and members of
10 the Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under that
11 statute.

12 286. Plaintiff Chris Carrington (the "**South Carolina Plaintiff**") incorporates and
13 realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding
14 paragraphs of this Complaint, and further allege as follows:

- 15 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
16 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
17 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
18 obtained in South Carolina.
- 19 b. Defendant's conduct was willful.
- 20 c. Defendant deliberately failed to disclose material facts to the South Carolina
21 Plaintiff and members of the South Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class
22 concerning Defendant's unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for
23 CRTs. Defendant owed a duty to disclose such facts, and considering the
24 relative lack of sophistication of the average, non-business consumer,
25 Defendant breached that duty by its silence. Defendant misrepresented to all
26 consumers during the Class Period that Defendant's CRT prices were
27 competitive and fair.

- 1 d. Defendant's deception, including its affirmative misrepresentations and/or
2 omissions concerning the price of CRTs, constitutes information necessary to
3 Plaintiff and members of the South Carolina Class relating to the cost of CRT
4 Products purchased.
- 5 e. Because of Defendant's unlawful and unscrupulous trade practices in South
6 Carolina, the South Carolina Plaintiff and members of the South Carolina
7 Indirect Purchaser Class who indirectly purchased CRTs were misled or
8 deceived to believe that they were paying a fair price for CRT Products or
9 that the price increases for CRTs were for valid business reasons.
- 10 f. Defendant's unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price
11 competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout South
12 Carolina; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at
13 artificially high levels throughout South Carolina; (3) the South Carolina
14 Plaintiff and members of the South Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class were
15 deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the South Carolina Plaintiff
16 and members of the South Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class paid
17 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 18 g. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's illegal conduct, the South
19 Carolina Plaintiff and the members of the South Carolina Indirect Purchaser
20 Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of
21 Defendant's use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial
22 practices as set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendant's willful and
23 deceptive conduct, as described herein.
- 24 h. Defendant's misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitutes
25 unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of
26 South Carolina Code Ann. § 39-5-10, *et seq.*, and accordingly, South Carolina
27 Plaintiff and members of the South Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class seek all
28 relief available under that statute.

- 1 i. Pursuant to South Carolina Code Ann. §39-5-140(b), a copy of this complaint
2 is being mailed to the South Carolina Attorney General in conjunction with its
3 filing.

4 287. Plaintiff Richard Shew (the “**Utah Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges, as
5 though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of
6 this Complaint, and further allege as follows:

- 7 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
8 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
9 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
10 obtained in Utah.
- 11 b. Defendant is a supplier within the meaning of Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-11-3.
- 12 c. Defendant’s conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the
13 conduct of commerce within the State of Utah.
- 14 d. Defendant’s conduct and/or practices were unconscionable and were
15 undertaken in connection with consumer transactions.
- 16 e. Defendant knew or had reason to know that its conduct was unconscionable.
- 17 f. Defendant knew that its violations with respect to pricing of CRTs would
18 have a broad impact, causing persons who indirectly purchased CRT Products
19 primarily for personal, family or household purposes to be injured by paying
20 more for CRT Products than they would have paid in the absence of
21 Defendant’s unlawful trade acts and practices.
- 22 g. Defendant deliberately failed to disclose material facts to the Utah Plaintiff
23 and members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class concerning Defendant’s
24 unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for CRTs. Defendant owed
25 a duty to disclose such facts, and considering the relative lack of
26 sophistication of the average consumer, Defendant breached that duty by its
27 silence. Defendant misrepresented to all consumers during the Class Period
28 that Defendant’s CRT prices were competitive and fair.

- 1 h. Because of Defendant's unlawful and unconscionable trade practices in Utah,
 2 the Utah Plaintiff and members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class who
 3 indirectly purchased CRTs were misled or deceived to believe that they were
 4 paying a fair price for CRT Products or that the price increases for CRTs were
 5 for valid business reasons.
- 6 i. Defendant's unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price
 7 competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Utah; (2)
 8 CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high
 9 levels throughout Utah; (3) the Utah Plaintiff and members of the Utah
 10 Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4)
 11 the Utah Plaintiff and members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class paid
 12 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 13 j. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's illegal conduct, the Utah
 14 Plaintiff and the members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class suffered an
 15 ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendant's use or
 16 employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set
 17 forth above. That loss was caused by Defendant's willful and deceptive
 18 conduct, as described herein.
- 19 k. Defendant's misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitutes
 20 unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Utah
 21 Code Ann. § 13-11-1, *et seq.*, and accordingly, Utah Plaintiff and members of
 22 the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under that statute.

23 288. The Utah Plaintiff incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth
 24 in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- 25 a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
 26 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
 27 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
 28 obtained in Utah.

- b. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated Utah Code Ann. § 13-5-1, *et seq.*
- c. Defendant established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly of trade or commerce in the market for CRTs, a substantial part of which occurred within Utah, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing or maintaining prices in the CRT market.
- d. Defendant's conduct caused or was intended to cause unfair methods of competition within the State of Utah.
- e. Defendant's unlawful conduct substantially affected Utah's trade and commerce.
- f. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, the Utah Plaintiff and members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business or property in that they paid more for CRT Products than they would have paid in the absence of Defendant's unfair methods of competition.
- g. By reason of the foregoing, the Utah Plaintiff and the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-5-14, *et seq.*

289. The **Vermont Plaintiff** incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendant agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Vermont.
- b. Defendant deliberately failed to disclose material facts to the Vermont Plaintiff and members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class concerning Defendant's unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for CRTs. Defendant owed a duty to disclose such facts, and considering the relative

1 lack of sophistication of the average, non-business consumer, Defendant
2 breached that duty by its silence. Defendant misrepresented to all consumers
3 during the Class Period that Defendant's CRT prices were competitive and
4 fair.

- 5 c. Because of Defendant's unlawful and unscrupulous trade practices in
6 Vermont, the Vermont Plaintiff and members of the Vermont Indirect
7 Purchaser Class who indirectly purchased CRTs were misled or deceived to
8 believe that they were paying a fair price for CRT Products or that the price
9 increases for CRTs were for valid business reasons.
- 10 d. Defendant's unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price
11 competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Vermont;
12 (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially
13 high levels throughout Vermont; (3) the Vermont Plaintiff and members of
14 the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open
15 competition; and (4) the Vermont Plaintiff and members of the Vermont
16 Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for
17 CRT Products.
- 18 e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's illegal conduct, the Vermont
19 Plaintiff and the members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class suffered
20 an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendant's use or
21 employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set
22 forth above. That loss was caused by Defendant's willful and deceptive
23 conduct, as described herein.
- 24 f. Defendant's misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitutes
25 unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of
26 Vermont Stat. Ann. Title 9, § 2451 *et seq.*, and accordingly, Vermont Plaintiff
27 and members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available
28 under that statute.

1 **XI. FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT**

2 290. Throughout the relevant period, Defendant and its co-conspirators affirmatively
3 and fraudulently concealed their unlawful conduct against Plaintiffs and the Classes.

4 291. Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes did not discover, and could not discover
5 through the exercise of reasonable diligence, the existence of the conspiracy alleged herein until
6 shortly before the CRT litigation commenced, at which time they discovered the existence of the
7 conspiracy but not the role played by Defendant. Nor could Plaintiffs and the Class members
8 have discovered the violations earlier than that time because Defendant and its co-conspirators
9 conducted their conspiracy in secret, concealed the nature of their unlawful conduct and acts in
10 furtherance thereof, and fraudulently concealed their activities through various other means and
11 methods designed to avoid detection. In addition, the conspiracy was by its nature self-
12 concealing.

13 292. Defendant and its co-conspirators engaged in a successful, illegal price-fixing
14 conspiracy with respect to CRTs, which they affirmatively concealed, in at least the following
15 respects:

- 16 a. By agreeing among themselves not to discuss publicly, or otherwise reveal,
17 the nature and substance of the acts and communications in furtherance of
18 their illegal scheme, and by agreeing to expel those who failed to do so;
19 b. By agreeing among themselves to limit the number of representatives from
20 Defendant and each co-conspirator attending the meetings so as to avoid
21 detection;
22 c. By agreeing among themselves to refrain from listing the individual
23 representatives of the Defendant and co-conspirators in attendance at
24 meetings in any meeting report;
25 d. By agreeing among themselves to refrain from taking meeting minutes or
26 taking any kind of written notes during the meetings;

- e. By giving false and pretextual reasons for their CRT price increases during the relevant period and by describing such pricing falsely as being the result of external costs rather than collusion;
- f. By agreeing among themselves on what to tell their customers about price changes, and agreeing upon which attendee would communicate the price change to which customer;
- g. By agreeing among themselves to quote higher prices to certain customers than the fixed price in effect to give the appearance that the price was not fixed;
- h. By agreeing among themselves upon the content of public statements regarding capacity and supply;
- i. By agreeing among themselves to eliminate references in expense reports which might reveal the existence of their unlawful meetings;
- j. By agreeing among themselves to destroy their conspiratorial communications to avoid leaving any evidence of it; and
- k. By agreeing on other means to avoid detection of their illegal conspiracy to fix the prices of CRTs.

293. Plaintiffs have additional evidence of these acts of fraudulent concealment by Defendant and its co-conspirators, but this evidence is designated Highly Confidential pursuant to a protective order in the related *CRT* litigation, and cannot be placed in the public record.

294. In November 2007, Plaintiffs and the Classes filed a complaint (now in MDL No. 1917) alleging the conspiracy described herein against numerous companies. However, Plaintiffs and the Classes did not suspect that Defendant might have had a role in the conspiracy until 2011, when they uncovered evidence indicating Defendant's possible involvement. They entered into a tolling agreement with Defendant in 2011, further described below.

295. As a result of the fraudulent concealment of the conspiracy by Defendant and its co-conspirators, Plaintiffs and the Classes assert the tolling of any applicable statute of limitations affecting the rights of action of Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes.

1 **XII. TOLLING**

2 296. On November 7, 2011, Plaintiffs and Mitsubishi Electric entered into a tolling
3 agreement. This tolling agreement tolled all limitations periods for all claims that Plaintiffs
4 could have asserted against Mitsubishi Electric and its subsidiaries as of the effective date of the
5 agreement and through no later than the filing of this complaint. The tolling agreement is no
6 longer in effect.

7 **XIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

8 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray as follows:

9 A. That the Court determine that the claims alleged herein under state antitrust laws,
10 state consumer protection laws, and/or unfair competition principles may be maintained as a
11 class action under Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as informed by
12 the respective state class action laws;

13 B. That the Court adjudge and decree that the unlawful conduct, contract,
14 combination and conspiracy alleged herein constitutes:

15 a. A violation of the state antitrust laws as alleged in the First Claim for
16 Relief; and

17 b. A violation of the state consumer protection and unfair competition laws
18 as alleged in the Second Claim for Relief.

19 C. That Plaintiffs and the Indirect Purchaser State Classes recover damages, as
20 provided by the state antitrust laws, consumer protection laws, and unfair competition laws
21 alleged herein, and that a judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and the Classes be entered against the
22 Defendant in an amount to be trebled in accordance with such laws;

23 D. That the Court award Plaintiffs and the Classes they represent pre-judgment and
24 post-judgment interest as permitted by law;

25 E. That Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes recover their costs of suit,
26 including reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by law; and

27 F. That the Court award Plaintiffs and the Classes they represent such other and
28 further relief as may be necessary and appropriate.

XIV. JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of all of the claims asserted in this Complaint so triable.

Dated: ~~July 19, 2017~~ February __, 2020

By: /s/ Mario N. Alioto

Mario N. Alioto (56433)
Joseph M. Patane (72202)
Lauren C. Capurro (241151)
TRUMP, ALIOTO, TRUMP & PRESCOTT, LLP
2280 Union Street
San Francisco, CA 94123
Telephone: (415) 563-7200
Facsimile: (415) 346-0679
malieto@tatp.com
jpatane@tatp.com
lauren russell@tatp.com

Lead Counsel for Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs

Additional Plaintiffs' Counsel:

<p>Sylvie K. Kern LAW OFFICES OF SYLVIE KULKIN KERN 2532 Lake Street San Francisco, CA 94121 Telephone: (415) 221-5763 kernantitrustglobal@gmail.com</p>	<p>David Boies Timothy Battin Nathan Cihlar STRAUS & BOIES, LLP 4041 University Drive, Fifth Floor Fairfax, VA 22030 dboies@strauss-boies.com tbattin@strauss-boies.com ncihlar@strauss-boies.com</p>
<p>David Freedman Joseph Goldberg FREEDMAN, BOYD, HOLLANDER, GOLDBERG & IVES, PA 20 First Plaza, Suite 700 Albuquerque, NM 87102 Tel: (505) 842-9960 Fax: (505) 842-0761 daf@fbdlaw.com jg@fbdlaw.com</p>	<p>Christopher Micheletti Judith A. Zahid Qianwei Fu ZELLE LLP 44 Montgomery Street, Suite 3400 San Francisco, CA 94104 cmicheletti@zelle.com jzahid@zelle.com qfu@zelle.com</p>
<p>Lawrence G. Papale LAW OFFICES OF LAWRENCE G. PAPALE 1308 Main Street #117 St. Helena, CA 94574 Telephone: (707) 963-1704 Facsimile: (707) 963-0706 lgpapale@papalelaw.com</p>	<p>Daniel E. Birkhaeuser Jennifer S. Rosenberg BRAMSON, PLUTZIK, MAHLER & BIRKHAUSER, LLP 2125 Oak Grove Road, Suite 120 Walnut Creek, CA 94598 dbirkhaeuser@bramsonplutzik.com jrosenberg@bramsonplutzik.com</p>
<p>Donald L. Perelman Matthew Duncan FINE KAPLAN & BLACK R.P.C. One South Broad Street, Suite 2300 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107 Phone: (215) 567-6565 Fax: (215) 568-5872 Email: dperelman@finekaplan.com mduncan@finekaplan.com</p>	<p>Christopher Lovell Craig Essenmacher Keith Essenmacher LOVELL STEWART HALEBIAN LLP 500 Fifth Avenue, Floor 58 New York, NY 10110 clovell@lshllp.com cessenmacher@lshllp.com</p>
<p>Daniel Hume Robert J. Gralewski KIRBY McINERNEY LLP 825 Third Avenue, 16th Floor New York, NY 10022</p>	<p>Jennie Lee Anderson ANDRUS ANDERSON LLP 155 Montgomery Street, 9th Floor San Francisco, California 94104 Telephone: (415) 986-1400</p>

Tel: (212) 317-2300 dhume@kmlp.com bgralewski@kmlp.com	Facsimile: (415) 986-1474 jennie@andrusanderson.com
Seymour J. Mansfield FOLEY & MANSFIELD PLLP 250 Marquette Avenue Suite 1200 Minneapolis, MN 55401 (612) 338-8788 smansfield@foleymansfield.com	Marvin A. Miller MILLER LAW LLC 115 South LaSalle Street, Suite 2910 Chicago, IL 60603 mmiller@millerlawllc.com
Michael G. Simon M. Eric Frankovitch FRANKOVITCH, ANETAKIS, COLANTONIO & SIMON 337 Penco Road Weirton, WV 26062 Telephone: (304) 723-4400 Facsimile: (304) 723-5892 msimon@facslaw.com	Joel M. Carney VALENTINE, O'TOOLE, MCQUILLAN & GORDON, LLP 11240 Davenport Street P.O. Box 540125 Omaha, NE 68154-0125 402-330-6300 joel@womglaw.com
Dennis Stewart HULETT HARPER STEWART LLP GUSTAFSON GLUEK PLLC 550 West C Street Suite 1500 600 B Street, 17th Fl. San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone: (619) 595-3299 (619) 338-1133 Fax: (619) 338-1139 Email: dstewart@hulett harper.com gustafsongluek.com	Daniel R. Karon KARON LLC 700 W. St. Clair Ave., Suite 200 Cleveland, OH 44113 Email: dkaron@karonllc.com
John Gressette Felder Jr. McGOWAN, HOOD & FELDER, LLC 1517 Hampton Street Columbia, SC 29201-2924 jfelder@mcgowanhood.com	Isaac L. Diel SHARP McQUEEN 135 Oak Street Bonner Springs, KS 66012 dslawkc@aol.com
Mary G. Kirkpatrick KIRKPATRICK & GOLDSBOROUGH, PLLC Lakewood Commons 1233 Shelburne Road, Suite E-1 South Burlington, VT 05401 mkirk@vtlawfirm.com	John C. Lemaster RYLEY CARLOCK & APPLEWHITE One North Central Avenue, Suite 1200 Phoenix, AZ 85004-4417 jlemaster@rcalaw.com

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<p>Joel A. Flom FLOM LAW OFFICE P.A. 1703 32nd Avenue South Fargo, ND 58103 Telephone: (701) 280-2300 Email: joel@jeffreislaw.com</p>	<p>Eric J. Pickar (epickar@bangsmccullen.com) BANGS, McCULLEN, BUTLER, FOYE & SIMMONS, LLP 333 West Boulevard, Suite 400 P.O. Box 2670 Rapid City, SD 57709-2670 Tel: (605) 343-1040</p>
<p>Frank Balint (fbalint@bffb.com) Manfred Muecke (mmuecke@bffb.com) BONNETT, FAIRBOURN, FRIEDMAN & BALINT, P.C. 2901 North Central Avenue, Suite 1000 Phoenix, AZ 85012-3311 Tel: (602) 274-1100 Fax: (602) 274-1199</p>	<p>Shpetim Ademi ADEMI & O'REILLY, LLP 3620 East Layton Ave. Cudahy, WI 53110 Telephone: (414) 482-8000 Facsimile: (414) 482-8001 gademi@ademilaw.com</p>
<p>Paul Novak WEITZ AND LUXENBERG Chrysler House 719 Griswold, Suite 620 Detroit, MI 48226 Phone: (313) 800-4170 Fax: (646) 293-7992 pnovak@weitzlux.com</p>	<p>James Wyatt WYATT & BLAKE, LLP 435 East Morehead Street Charlotte, NC 28202-2609 Telephone: (704) 331-0767 Facsimile: (704) 331-0773 JWyatt@wyattlaw.net</p>
<p>Charles Slidders Elizabeth McKenna MILBERG LLP One Pennsylvania Plaza 49th Floor New York, New York 10119 Telephone: (212) 594-5300 Facsimile: (212) 868-1229</p>	<p>Lucy J. Karl SHAHEEN & GORDON, P.A. P.O. Box 2703 107 Storrs Street Concord, NH 03302-2703 lkarl@Shaheengordon.com</p>
<p>Christopher D. Jennings JOHNSON & VINES, PLLC 2226 Cottdale Ln, #210 Little Rock, AR 72202 Telephone: (501) 777-7777 cjennings@johnsonvines.com</p>	<p>Jon V. Harper HARPER LAW LLC 68 South Main Street, Suite 800 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101 Telephone: (801) 910-4357 E-mail: jharper@jonharperlaw.com</p>

1 Christopher R. Best 2 THE GATTI LAW FIRM 3 1781 Liberty St. 4 Salem, OR 97302 5 Telephone: (503)363-3443 6 Facsimile: (503)371-2478	Terry Gross Adam C. Belsky Gross & Belsky, P.C. 201 Spear Street, Suite 1100 San Francisco, CA 94105 Telephone: (415) 544-0200 Facsimile: (415) 544-0201 Email: terry@grossbelsky.com
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6 Susan Kupfer 7 Glancy Prongay & Murray LLP 8 1808 6th St 9 Berkeley, CA 94710-2003 10 Telephone: (415) 972-8160 11 Facsimile: (415) 972-8166 12 Email: skupfer@glancylaw.com	
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